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## Southeast Asia Report

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5 November 1984

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# CENSUS DATA COLLECTION

Vientiane PASASON in Lao 31 Aug 84 p 2

[Article by Bouapha: "The Primary Success"]

[Excerpt] Each place that I traveled to, after Mr Kong Keo Senkhamgnong and Mr Bounthavi Sisouphanhthong, the cadre leaders, gave a report on the purpose and the important meaning of our task to the village administration committee, the people and canton and village cadres that the reason that we are here this time for training is to develop the conditions for implementing the measures of the LRP's [Lao Revolutionary Party] Third Congress, measures, the fifth directive of the third session of the LRP Central Committee and the order of the Chairman of the Council of Ministers [CCM], number 040/CCM, dated 11 April 1984, concerning a census for obtaining detailed and accurate demographic data on the population in each locale, as well as for the entire country. This data will serve as a solid reference for laying out the second 5-year state economic and social development plan (1986-90). In summary, it will be used in developing and preserving the new socialist regime. After Mr Kong Keo and Mr Bounthavi finally finished their reports, every trainee started to work earnestly and energetically.

This census training task was well received with full cooperation by the members of district, canton and village administrative committees. They sent cadres who have related roles to guide us closely and also to actually undertake the task.

This writer started to record the many developments and followed the caravan closely as it went here and there to every home.

The trainees and village cadres who guided us fully participated in our work. On the first day, only old people and youngsters were at home, while all the others went to work in rice fields. Because they saw the importance of and necessity for the census, on the next day, the trainees and village cadres made appointments for having all the household heads stay home. After that, our work was more convenient.

All trainees, as well as the village administrative cadres, drew maps using all sorts of symbols of their own village boundaries with the number of houses, pagodas, hospitals and schools under their administration.

They recorded in detail the number of houses and the population. Each trainee drew and recorded the boundaries as a reminder and asked each family detailed questions.

As for myself, I took some time to inquire about the feelings concerning the census of the older people in many villages. They all said that this census is an important, historic task that has never been done before. Some of them said that this census will bring an order to the country, that the economy and society will progress, and that national defense and security will get stronger daily; all these will help improve and strengthen civic administration in every area. And this census will serve as a reference for future ones. In order to answer everyone's questions so that they all would understand the purpose of the census questionnaire, I used a family as an example; they all were able to understand easily. First of all, the household head must know how many people are in his house, how many youngsters, teenagers, daughters-in-law; sons-in-law; if they are still in school; how many hectares they must cultivate to be self-sufficient; how many kinds of vegetables they must grow; how many cattle they raise; how many houses they have built, etc. Therefore, village, district and provincial or national administrations need to and must know the population number in the country; how many ethnic peoples; the cultural standard; the people's professions; how many people live the longest; and the mortality and fertility rates. When these detailed data have been collected, then plans can be drawn up correctly and appropriately for determining, for example, how many schools, hospitals or factories should be added in order to meet these needs; how many agricultural communes; livestock raising communes; shops; communications [facilities]; [the level] of agricultural and industrial production; including how many soldiers and police [are needed] so that the standard of living and security of the people who work for collectives will improve. For these reasons, the state and the party had decided to issue this order to prepare for a census throughout the country.

12587

CSO: 4206/3



FRENCH-ERA MAP ON SAYABOURY BOUNDARY PUBLISHED

Vientiane PASASON in Lao 31 Aug 84 p 3

[Text] A map of Pak Lay District [see following page] that was attached to the French-Siamese Treaty of 23 March 1907, number 1459-A, has been published in this newspaper to help readers understand clearly about the three Lao villages that Thai soldiers seized on 6 June 1984. Ban Kang and Ban Savang are not shown on this map because these villages were not founded until after the map was drawn. As the population of Ban Mai grew, a group of villagers split from it and set up another village named Ban Phonpeuapao, which later was changed to Ban Kang. Later, people from Ban Mai and Ban Kang moved on to settle in a new place named Ban Savang. The Lao-Thai boundary line is 8 km west and 2 km south of Ban Mai. Ban Savang is located 4 km west of Ban Mai and 4 km from the Lao-Thai boundary line. As for Ban Kang, it is midway between Ban Savang and Ban Mai.

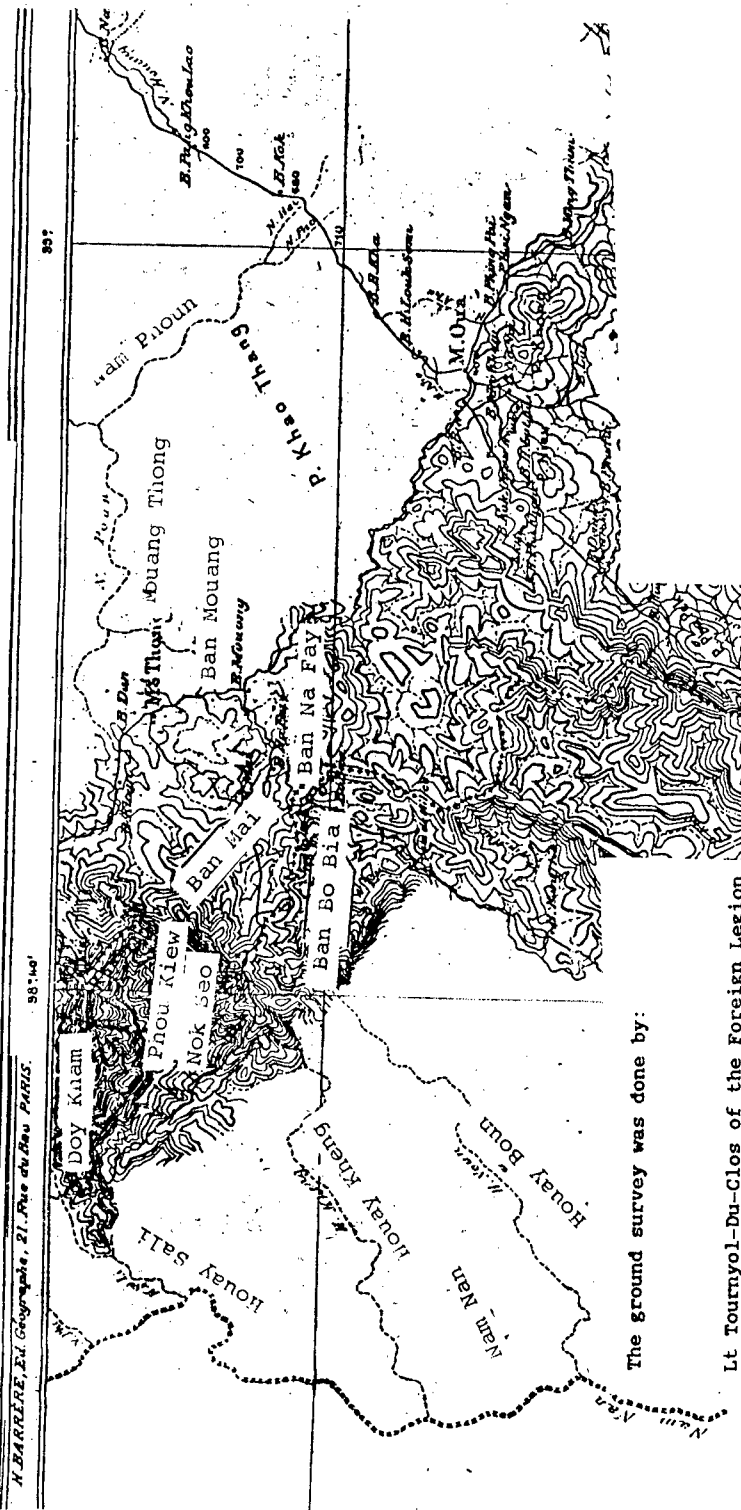
CARTE ANNEXES AU TRAITE  
FRANCO-SIAMOIS DU 23.3.1907  
MAP ATTACHED TO THE FRENCH-SIAMOISE  
TREATY OF MARCH 23, 1907

4. **PAK-LAY**  
UN 370

COMMISSION DE DELIMITATION ENTRE L'INDO-CHINE ET LE SIAM  
Indo-Chinese and Siamese Border Commission

This map is attached to the Franco-Siamese  
treaty on 23 March 1907  
Scale: 1:200,000 (1 cm. = 2 mi)

Echelle : 1:200,000



The ground survey was done by:

Lt Tournyol-Du-Clos of the Foreign Legion

Lt Dessemond of the Colonial Infantry

Capt de Batz, H Colonial Infantry

GOVERNMENT WHITE BOOK ON THAI-LAO RELATIONS

Vientiane NEWS BULLETIN in English 21 Sep 84 pp 6-9

[Continued from 20 September 1984]

[Text]

Part III

Thai Ruling Circles' Policy Towards Laos During World War II

In the 1930's German and Italian fascism and Japanese fascism frenziedly prepared for a world war and started regional aggressions.

In Asia, the Japanese militarists invaded China, in implementation of their Great East Asia doctrine, and prepared for spreading the war to the whole of Asia for expansionist purposes. Japanese fascism strove to put to avail the Thai rulers' hegemonist and expansionist ambitions, so as to use them as tools and to change Thai territory to spring-board for aggression war in Southeast Asia and in the Pacific.

Realising that the British and the French colonialists were weakening and the Japanese fascists were strengthening, the Thai rulers tried to win Japanese sympathy (by casting a blank vote in the League of Nations on the Japanese occupation of Manchuria in 1933 and signing a trade agreement with Japan in 1937...) in order to free themselves of the British and French control and to reclaim the lands in neighbouring countries that they had previously to concede to Great Britain and France. During this period, Pan-Thaism strongly surged up, Thai Blood party came into being. Siam got a new name, Thailand (1939); this marked a new step forward of Pan-Thaism. The Thai military authorities endeavoured to spread such ideas as Thai ethnics, no matter whether they were living within or without Thai territory, particularly those living in Laos and Kampuchea, should be assembled under the power of the Thai King so as to form a mighty Pan-Thai state. Thai Prime Minister P. Phibul Songkram stated: "France can no longer continue to control Indochina. Our Thai brothers will adhere to constitutional regime and will receive the protection of H.M. our King (Asian Journal, March 1941, page 74).

In the late 1930's, the relations between Japan and Thailand became more and more expanded, and when World War II broke out, Japanese position in Thailand had overwhelmed British and French position, both politically and economically.

On 12 June 1940, in view of the Japanese increasing endeavours to drive out the French from Indochina, France and Thailand signed a non-aggression agreement. However, after the German fascists had defeated the French in June 1940, and after the Japanese had taken control of North Indochina in September 1940, the Thai rulers demanded the French Government in Indochina to return to them the lands that they had been obliged to give to France in early 20th century. Moreover, they clearly pointed out in the September 1940 memorandum addressed to the French Government in Indochina that "the Royal Government would highly appreciate it if the French Government would be willing to affirm in writing that, in case of change of French sovereignty, France would concede to Thailand the territory of Laos and Cambodia." France rejected this Thai demand, and in October 1940, tension was fomented by the Thai rulers along the Thai-Lao border. In December 1940, Lao ships were fired at and destroyed in Vientiane port, the capital of Vientiane was air attacked, and the Franco-Thai war broke out in Laos.

Japan supported Thailand. Under the pressure of the Japanese and German fascists, the Petain government had to sign a Franco-Thai agreement on 9 May 1941 in Tokyo, returning to Thailand a portion of Lao territory part of Luang Prabang on the right side of the Mekong (presently Sayaboury Province) and Champassak as well as a number of provinces belonging to Kampuchea.

After Japan had helped Thailand sign the 9 May 1941 agreement with France, a "protocol on security and political mutual understanding" was signed between Japan and Thailand, determining Thai political and economic position in the sphere of co-prosperity of Great East Asia. Under this protocol, Thailand has to maintain friendly relations with Japan, to develop economic cooperation with Japan, and to refrain from signing any economic or military agreement with any state against Japan.

In December 1941, the Japanese ambassador in Bangkok handed a three-point demand to Thai Prime Minister Luang Adul Detsara and Thai Foreign Minister Dilek Sayamam:

- a) Freedom for Japanese troops to operate on Thai territory,
- b) Thai cooperation in Japan's war efforts,
- c) Thai alliance with the Axis countries (Japan, Germany, Italy).

Thai Prime Minister Phibul Songkram quickly accepted this demand and on 9 December 1941 radio broadcast a statement explaining that this action was aimed at preserving Thai independence (John Coast: Some Aspects of Siamese Politics, New York, 1953, pages 18-21).

On 11 December 1941, Thailand and Japan concluded an "attack and defense" agreement, under which Japan recognized Thai sovereignty over the four states of Kedah, Perlis, Kelantan, and Terengganu of Malaya and the two states of Keng Tung and Mengpan of Burma.

On 25 January 1942, Thailand declared war on Great Britain and the United States, thus becoming the only ally of Japanese fascism in Asia, fighting against Great Britain and the United States although it had previously signed friendship treaties with them.

In order to closely tie Thailand to the Japanese war, in June 1943, Prime Minister Tojo visited Thailand and discussed with Thai Prime Minister P. Phibul Songkram about measures to be taken to consolidate the sphere of prosperity of Great East Asia.

Remarking on Thai role in the collusion with Japanese fascism K. M. Panikar, an Indian scholar, wrote: "Because of Thai participation (in the war), the fall of Singapore became inevitable and the Japanese occupation of Burma possible. Without Thailand as a solid rear, Japan would not have been able to advance its troops through the Malayan peninsula" (The Future of Southeast Asia: an Indian View," New York, pages 66-67).

Obviously, the Thai rulers were also responsible for the Japanese fascists' criminal actions against the independence and sovereignty of Southeast Asian countries, including Thailand, as well as for the lack of peace of stability during this period in the region.

The Thai rulers had succeeded in partly realizing their territorial greed with regard to neighbouring countries. But they had to pay a high price, Japan had not only turned Thailand into a Japanese military base and trodden on her sovereignty, it had also plundered a great deal of her resources and forced her economy to meet Japan's war requirements. [To be continued]

CSO: 4200/70

GROMYKO ON CENTRAL AMERICAN ISSUE

Vientiane NEWS BULLETIN in English 28 Sep 84 pp 7-9

[Text] Vientiane, 28 Sep (KPL/TASS)--In defiance of the elementary norms of international law and morality the United States committed an act of banditry against tiny Grenada which dared to assert its sovereignty. It was occupied and robbed of its independence, said Andrei Gromyko, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, minister for foreign affairs of the USSR, in his speech at the 39th session of the United Nations General Assembly. The United States, he said, is grossly interfering in the internal affairs of El Salvador. No effort is spared to prop up the regime of the stooges who are committing brutal crimes against the Salvadoran people.

A real siege--military, political and economic--has been mounted against Nicaragua whose people, defending their national freedom, independence and democratic achievements, are heroically resisting in the face of the undeclared war organized against it by Washington.

They still cannot reconcile themselves to the existence of socialist Cuba. Threats are being made against Cuba to force that country off the course to which it has been committed both in words and deeds.

The situation in Central America, where a dangerous pocket of tension has been created, should be settled by peaceful means on the basis of an unconditional cessation of U.S. interference in the internal affairs of the countries of the region. Possibilities for such a settlement are opened up thanks to the constructive approach of Nicaragua and Cuba and to the initiative of the states of the Contadora group. The Soviet Union supports the efforts to reach a political settlement of the problem, Andrei Gromyko noted.

Regarding space militarization's questions, the Soviet foreign minister said that in view of its special urgency it is necessary to single out the question of preventing the race in nuclear and other weapons in outer space which some want to turn into a staging area for war. We all know who is seeking this. The extension of the arms race to outer space, unless timely checked, may become an irreversible process. Effective measures are needed to keep outer space peaceful, Andrei Gromyko stressed.

Our country put forward a proposal, which was approved at the previous session of the UN General Assembly, to conclude treaty on the prohibition of the use of force in outer space and from space against the earth. The USSR unilaterally declared a moratorium on placing anti-satellite weapons in outer space as long as the United States and other states do likewise, Andrei Gromyko added. Another major step has been our initiative in calling for Soviet-U.S. talks on preventing the militarisation of outer space.

We believe that the USSR and the United States as leading powers in the field of outer space exploration should do all they can to keep outer space peaceful and, in particular, they should, with a view to accomplishing this task, lay a foundation for multilateral agreement, Andrei Gromyko noted.

Full responsibility for the failure to hold the talks rests with the U.S. side. Washington is unwilling to engage in the talks.

We urge the U.S. Government to recognize that the militarisation of outer space threatens entire mankind, including the American people themselves. We express the hope that the United States of America should refrain from actions which would make irreversible the process of turning outer space into an arena of military rivalry and that it would be willing to engage in talks with a view to reaching an agreement. For its part the USSR continues to be in favour of starting such talks as early as possible, Andrei Gromyko said.

In other words agreement must be reached on the prohibition and elimination of attack space weapons, of all systems whatever their basing mode designed to destroy objects in space. Above all this applies to states with major space capabilities.

The United Nations should speak out emphatically in favour of achieving reliably verifiable agreements on a bilateral and multilateral basis. The way must be opened for concerted and constructive efforts by states which could eventually lead to the creation of a world organization for the use of outer space exclusively for peaceful purposes.

CSO: 4200/70

## BRIEFS

INDOCHINESE CONDEMN THAI--Vientiane, 28 Sep (KPL)--The Lao, Vietnamese and Kampuchean students in Mongolia recently jointly held a rally in Ulan-Bator to support the struggle of the local Lao people of the Lao three borderline hamlets Ban May, Ban Kang and Ban Savang in Paklay District, Sayaboury Province against the illegal occupation by Thai troops. A resolution was adopted by the rally condemning the continual implementation of dark-schemes of the Beijing hegemomists and expansionists by the Thai ultrarightist administration against the Lao PDR, and the Thai attempts to distort the real nature of problems in the three Lao hamlets. The students of the three Indochinese countries studying in the Mongolian People's Republic strongly expressed a joint chorus of condemnation over the Thai troops' violation and provocation of the Lao sovereignty. The rally's participants further appreciated the resolute steadfastness of the three Lao borderline hamlets' inhabitants and militia-men to carry out effectively retaliatory measures against Thai reactionary troops who have illegally occupied the three hamlets since June 1984. [Text] [Vientiane NEWS BULLETIN in English 28 Sep 84 p 1]

SOVIET ART PERFORMANCE--Vientiane, 28 Sep (KPL)--The art-troop of the Ukraine state of the Soviet Union gave its performance here on 26 September at the National Theatre under the auspice of the Laos-Soviet Friendship Association to mark the Lao-Soviet solidarity week. Among those present at the show were Khambou Sounixay, member of the party Central Committee, chairman of Vientiane Prefecture, Thongsing Thammavong alternate-member of the party Central Committee, minister of culture. V. Sobtchenko, the Soviet ambassador and other diplomatic corps of socialist countries to Laos were also on hand. [Text] [Vientiane NEWS BULLETIN in English 28 Sep 84 p 1]

CUBAN YOUTH--Vientiane, 28 Sep (KPL)--General Sisavath Keobounphane, secretariat member of the party Central Committee, who is also minister of interior, yesterday, received here a Cuban delegation of the Union of Communist youth led by its secretariat member Santiago Arias. The discussion between the two personalities dealt on various domains, namely lessons and experiences on youths' work. On the same day, Mrs Thongvine Phomvihane, member of party Central Committee, first deputy secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Youth Union also received the said delegation. The delegation left here yesterday after paying a 3-day-visit to Laos. [Text] [Vientiane NEWS BULLETIN in English 28 Sep 84 p 2]



ELECTRIC CURRENT--Vientiane, 28 Sep (KPL)--Workers of Nam Ngum Hydropower Dam of Lao electricity company, recently accomplished the installation work of the dam's 5th generator. The actual productive capacity of Nam Ngum dam (about 90 km northeast of Vientiane) is 110,000 kw/h. By the end of this year, when the 5th generator will be put in action, the capacity is estimated to reach 150,000 kw/h. The LEC official said that the company will turn out over 845,700,000 kw/h at the end of this year. [Text] [Vientiane NEWS BULLETIN in English 28 Sep 84 p 2]

EDUCATION WORK--Vientiane, 28 Sep (KPL)--Pupils of the southern Champassack Province were enrolled into seven more new primary and secondary schools, scheduled to open this school year. So far in the province, there are 651 primary schools, 62 junior secondary schools and a number of senior secondary schools. In addition, 160 students were enrolled in a vocational education school of the province. [Text] [Vientiane NEWS BULLETIN in English 28 Sep 84 p 3]

AGRICULTURE NEWS--Vientiane, 28 Sep (KPL)--Farmers of five districts Thakek, Nongbok, Mahaxay, Yommalat and Hinboun, central Khammoune Province, recently resowed rice seeds for over 4,000 hectares of rice fields which were damaged by flood. Meanwhile, 12 cooperatives of Khoume District, Xiengkhouang Province, took care 500 hectares of their rice fields by applying manure and composts and spraying insecticide. [Text] [Vientiane NEWS BULLETIN in English 28 Sep 84 p 3]

FILM AID--Vientiane, 28 Sep (KPL)--Four thousand X-ray films worth 5,000 U.S. dollars were handed over to Prof. V. Rajpho, deputy minister of public health, yesterday by FRG ambassador, F. W. Arends. The deputy minister of health, on the occasion, expressed gratitude to the government and people of the Federal Republic of Germany for this aid extended to the Health Ministry. [Text] [Vientiane NEWS BULLETIN in English 28 Sep 84 p 3]

SALT PRODUCTION--Vientiane, 28 Sep (KPL)--Khoksa-at salt factory under the industry, handicrafts and forestry service of Vientiane prefecture, since January, has turned out over 3,300 tons of salt, 69 percent of its target planned for this year. Kenchane, head of the factory, said that in the near future the factory will enjoy technical and financial assistance from UNDP for the improvement of salt-production method, thus ensuring the increased production of salt by the factory. [Text] [Vientiane NEWS BULLETIN in English 28 Sep 84 p 5]

ANTAGONISTIC MOVE--Vientiane, 28 Sep (KPL)--"Thai mass media in the last few days disclosed news concerning the successful completion of the first in the series of two-month training of the so-called [as printed] "The national defense volunteer units of Thailand" among the 60 recruits the majority come from the three hamlets that are having problems with Laos...and these volunteers are to be sent to their native communities to defend the motherland..." points out a commentary of Passason today. Based on this hard fact, the paper comments, one can see that the ultra-rightist reactionaries in the Thai ruling circles have no real intention to peacefully settle the issue of the three Lao hamlets of Sayaboury speedily as the Thai supreme commander Gen Arthit Kamlang-Ek is so fond to proclaim. Regarding the Thai method of forcing Lao citizens of the three occupied

hamlets to undergo psychological brainwash then arm these men to carry out Bangkok dark and devious schemes can be seen as a move to "legalize" Bangkok ruling circles' wrongs. Here, the paper cites the various attempts of the reactionary Thai ruling authorities used since their premediated crimes against the Lao people copied from the Chinese blueprint including among others, their various tactics to systematically [word indistinct] the Lao communities, their unreasonable proposals at the Bangkok talks, their refusal to acknowledge Lao side's legal binding documents. Against these backdrops, the commentary underlines, the Lao method and stand in this matter, have been favourably welcomed by many quarters even within the ASEAN and Western communities. And still the paper continues to point out that it is regrettable that the reactionaries of Bangkok ruling circles of action by reinforcing their troops in the occupied hamlets, shelling the Lao territory on many accounts. The military training of the so-called "volunteer fighting units" clearly aggravates the relations between two countries from bad to worse. Doing so both Lao and Thai people's interests have been jeopardised. The only party which will harvest the interests will be Beijing and those who want to implement the pan-Thaism' policy--not the overall Lao Thai people who have personally suffered from the adventures of the reactionary ruling circles before, underlines in the end the paper. [Text] [Vientiane NEWS BULLETIN in English 28 Sep 84 pp 4, 5]

UNESCO OFFICIAL REPORTS--Vientiane, 28 Sep (KPL/TASS)--UNESCO Director-General Amadou Mahtar M'bow has made a report at the 120th session of the executive board of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, currently under way here. He dwelt on the course of the implementation of various UNESCO programmes, concerned, in particular, with studying the consequences of scientific and technological development for society, aid to several countries in youth education, assistance to the development of sports and preservation of the cultural heritage. Amadou Mahtar M'bow spoke about the implementation of an international programme for the development of communications, about UNESCO's contribution to preparing international peace year, to be observed in 1986. On UNESCO's participation in the literacy campaign, he said that the percentage of people unable to read and write dropped in many countries. About the implementation of the resolution of the 22d session of the UNESCO general conference on observing the 40th anniversary of the end of WORLD WAR II, he pointed out that it is planned to devote several issues of UNESCO periodicals to this event and prepare radio programmes calling for international cooperation and preservation of peace on earth. Amadou Mahtar M'bow suggested that the UNESCO executive board organize an exhibition and hold a special meeting on this occasion. [Text] [Vientiane NEWS BULLETIN in English 28 Sep 84 p 6]

GROMYKO ON SOUTHEAST ASIA--Vientiane, 28 Sep (KPL/TASS)-- In Southeast Asia the situation is being aggravated by the policy pursued by the imperialist forces against Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea are going on unabated. Attempts are being made to put their neighbour-states against these countries, said Andrei Gromyko, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, minister for foreign affairs of the USSR at the 39th session of the United Nations General Assembly. We regard as constructive the initiative of the three countries of Indochina, to turn Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, good-neighbourliness and cooperation, and their efforts to launch a political dialogue among the states of the region. [Text] [Vientiane NEWS BULLETIN in English 28 Sep 84 p 7]

AGRICULTURAL DELEGATION TO VIETNAM--Vientiane, 21 Sep (KPL)--A Lao delegation of agriculture, irrigation and agricultural cooperatives led by its minister, Inkong Mahavong, who is also member of the party Central Committee, yesterday, left here to Hanoi for a friendship visit. While staying there, the said delegation will meet with Vietnamese officials in the agriculture, irrigation and cooperatives fields aiming to strengthen the special combatant solidarity and friendship and all-round cooperation between the two countries ministries. Among those seeing the delegation off at the airport was Bouathong Phounsalth, vice-minister of agriculture, irrigation and agricultural cooperatives. Bui Van Thanh, charge d'affaires a.i. of the Vietnamese Embassy to Laos was also present at the airport. [Text] [Vientiane NEWS BULLETIN in English 21 Sep 84 p 1]

FLOOD EFFECTS--Vientiane, 21 Sep (KPL)--The people of Outhuomphone District, Southern Savannakhet Province in their efforts to ameliorate the effects of the recent flood since the beginning of this month, have planted starch crops in an area over 400 hectares. Meanwhile, the agriculture service of Chanthaboury District, Vientiane Prefecture, last month, supplied local farmers with 10 tons of fertilizer and a quantity of insecticide. [Text] [Vientiane NEWS BULLETIN in English 21 Sep 84 p 1]

BLOOD DONATION--Vientiane, 21 Sep (KPL)--Over 60 youths in Chanthaboury District, Vientiane Prefecture on 18 September, donated 3,600 cc of blood to the Central Blood Bank. It is also reported that, since the beginning of this year, the blood bank has already received 597,000 cc of blood from the youths of Vientiane Prefecture. Their donation has been distributed to various hospitals. [Text] [Vientiane NEWS BULLETIN in English 21 Sep 84 p 2]

POWER HOUSE COMPLETED--Vientiane, 21 Sep (KPL)--A 250-kilowatt electricity generator has been completely installed in Oudomxay District, Oudomxay Province by the provincial industry, handicrafts and forestry service. The power house can adequately supply electricity to the Oudomxay township's households and public places including factories, hospitals and schools. [Text] [Vientiane NEWS BULLETIN in English 21 Sep 84 p 2]

CHORUS OF CONDEMNATION--Vientiane, 21 Sep (KPL)--A 1,000-strong rally of youths from the Ministry of Industry, Handicrafts and Forestry and from Vientiane Municipality was held here to express condemnation over the continued occupation of the three Lao hamlets in Sayaboury Province by Thai ultra-rightist military gangs. In his address delivered at the meeting, Lt-Col Kenesy, member of executive committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Youth Union (LPRYU) and head of the youth organization of the Defence Ministry, highlighted the crimes and robberies inflicted upon the local Lao inhabitants by Thai reactionary troops. He further pointed out the multiiform ploys and schemes pursued by the Bangkok administration attempting to distort the truth regarding the Lao-Thai border problem--which in reality is an open violation of the Lao territorial integrity. A resolution calling for the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of Thai troops, as well as demanding the compensation paid to the damages and the release of Lao inhabitants detained by Thai reactionary troops was unanimously adopted by the participants. The meeting strongly demanded the Thai administration to sincerely

implement the principles of Lao-Thai joint communiques signed in 1979 between the two countries in order to normalize the situation in the three hamlets as prior to June 1984. The three Lao borderline hamlets named Ban May, Ban Kang and Ban Savang in Paklay District of Sayaboury Province have been invaded and occupied by the Thai ultra-rightist military circles since 6 June 1984, despite strong protest and condemnation from wide sectors of the world public including within Thai community. [Text] [Vientiane NEWS BULLETIN in English 21 Sep 84 pp 2, 3]

POLITICAL SEMINARS HELD--Vientiane, 21 Sep (KPL)--Separate seminars on the 6th Central Committee resolution were recently opened in northern provinces of Sayaboury and Oudomxay, and southern Saravane Province. The seminars attended by leading officials of the said provinces dealt on the party and state's policy relating to the national defense and economic development. The seminars also studied Southeast Asian and international situations. The seminars on the same questions have been separately held at various state institutions and local services throughout the country for leading officials, personnels and cadres associated with the tasks of national economic development and defense the two strategic obligations of the entire people for the realisation of the national socialist industrialization and agriculture. [Text] [Vientiane NEWS BULLETIN in English 21 Sep 84 pp 3, 4]

HEALTH DELEGATION BACK--Vientiane, 21 Sep (KPL)--Regional Western Pacific health question and the development of technical and professional cooperation on public health under the WHO programs were the main subjects discussed in the 1984's World Health conference held in Fidji, reported a Lao delegation upon its arrival. The Lao public health delegation led by its deputy-minister Prof. Vannaret Rajpho, recently arrived home after having attended the annual WHO conference for Western Pacific Region which was held from 5-11 September in Fidji with the participation of 23 member-states. [Text] [Vientiane NEWS BULLETIN in English 21 Sep 84 p 4]

COMMUNICATION, TRANSPORT NEWS--Vientiane, 21 Sep (KPL)--The communication, transport posts service of Houn District, in the northern province of Audomxay recently formed two collective units of transport on horse back. These units having under their possession over 200 horses, since their formations could supply remote mountainous communities with over 200 tons of merchandises. Meanwhile, the transport company of Vientiane Municipality in the last two months could carry over 3,200 tons load of goods. [Text] [Vientiane NEWS BULLETIN in English 21 Sep 84 pp 4, 5]

INDIAN SPORT AID--Vientiane, 21 Sep (KPL)--Sports equipment from the sport goods export promotion council of India were donated here yesterday to the sports and physical education department of the Education Ministry by Indian Embassy official. The equipment which consisted of sports gear for volleyball, football, tennis, badminton and table-tennis will be distributed to several schools in Vientiane Municipality. India had earlier presented aid to Laos in particular cloth and milch buffaloes. [Text] [Vientiane NEWS BULLETIN in English 21 Sep 84 p 5]

HANDICRAFT ARTICLES PRODUCED--Vientiane, 21 Sep (KPL)--Phonephanao earthen-ware factory under the industry, handicrafts and forestry service, Vientiane Prefecture, recently turned out over 4,700 items of pottery works. Meanwhile, over 74,000 garments were turned out since July by the workers of Vientiane sewing factory. [Text] [Vientiane NEWS BULLETIN in English 21 Sep 84 p 5]

UN ASSEMBLY--Vientiane, 21 Sep (KPL/TASS)--Organisational questions continue to be discussed at the 39th session of the UN General Assembly in New York. The general committee has recommended that the agenda of the session include 141 items, covering virtually all the more important issues of our time, and thus making it possible to concentrate on the key task of removing the threat of nuclear war. The agenda has been composed to a large extent on the basis of the proposals submitted by the Soviet Union, the countries of the socialist community and other peace-loving states. These proposals are aimed at ending the arms race, primarily the race in nuclear armaments, at improving the international climate and at asserting the principle of the inadmissibility of the use of threat or force as a norm of state-to-state relations. [Text] [Vientiane NEWS BULLETIN in English 21 Sep 84 p 11]

GDR-BULGARIA CONCERN--Vientiane, 21 Sep (KPL/TASS)--The GDR and Bulgaria express serious concern over the aggravation of international situation as a result of the unbridled campaign of anti-communism and military psychosis which is being heightened by imperialist circles, above all the United States and its NATO allies. This is said in a communique, issued yesterday in Berlin, on the results of the official friendly visit to the GDR of chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria Grisha Filipov. In the present day conditions, the document stresses, constructive initiatives of the USSR acquire still greater topicality. The USSR, specifically, called upon the United States to open negotiations on prevention of militarisation of outer space. Also topical is the proposal of socialist countries on the conclusion between the Warsaw Treaty organization and NATO of the treaty on the renunciation of the use of military force and maintenance of the relations of peace. [Text] [Vientiane NEWS BULLETIN in English 21 Sep 84 p 11]

NICARAGUAN PROTEST--Vientiane, 21 Sep (KPL/TASS)--The Reagan administration is heightening military tension in Central America and seeks to provoke raging violence in the region, said member of the national leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front, defense minister of Nicaragua Humberto Ortega. Speaking at a press conference in Managua he said that American warships continue threatening Nicaragua's shores. The demonstration of the U.S. naval might is accompanied by the toughening of terrorist actions by CIA mercenaries who penetrated into Nicaragua's frontier areas. The escalation of American aggression shows that the circles which would like to thwart normalisation of relations between Nicaragua and the United States are taking the upper hand in the Reagan administration, said the minister. Despite Washington's provocative actions, Nicaragua displays great patience, insisting on a peace settlement of the conflict. Meanwhile the people of the republic will continue strengthening the defenses of the homeland, it will be preparing to repel imperialism's broad aggression, including a direct U.S. invasion. Nicaragua, as any country of the world, has full right to equip its air force with up-to-date combatant planes, said Humberto Ortega. The Nicaraguan government has reportedly sent on 17 September a protest to the Reagan administration over three U.S. frigates repeatedly intruding into the territorial waters of the republic. [Text] [Vientiane NEWS BULLETIN in English 21 Sep 84 p 10]

BOMB STRIKE FABRICATION--Vientiane, 21 Sep (KPL/TASS)--R. L. Bhatia, member of parliament and general secretary of India National Peace and Friendship Committee, has denounced a fabrication, made up by U.S. spy services and palmed off upon Pakistan, alleging that according to space reconnaissance data, India is preparing a bomb strike against Pakistan. This fabrication, he declared, serves as evidence of the mean play of the United States, aimed at destabilising the situation in India. By supplying Islamabad with obviously false information and assuring it of its "authenticity," the United States has unwillingly revealed the existence of a secret agreement in accordance with which Pakistan receives American intelligence data on India military potential, which seriously undermines its security. The Indian parliamentarian stressed that such reckless actions on the part of the United States and transfer to Pakistan of false evidence of India's "aggressiveness" may provoke a serious conflict in the region. [Text] [Vientiane NEWS BULLETIN in English 21 Sep 84 p 12]

ARAB EFFORTS--Vientiane, 21 Sep (KPL/TASS)--A conference of foreign and defense ministers of the countries, members of the Council of Cooperation of Persian Gulf Arab states, has ended in Saudi Arabia. Representatives of Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Oman, Qatar and the United Arab Emirates emphasized once again that they rejected any foreign interference in internal affairs of the region. In the joint statement on the results of the conference it is said that Persian Gulf Arab states are fully determined to ensure security in that region through their own effort. The ministers expressed anxiety over the continuing Iranian-Iraqi armed conflict which disrupted normal navigation in the Persian Gulf area. [Text] [Vientiane NEWS BULLETIN in English 21 Sep 84 p 12]

KHAMMOUANE AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION--Comrade Savai Keomani, an Agriculture and Irrigation Division committee member, disclosed that this year, farmers from all ethnic groups have started to clear and seed fields enthusiastically on schedule with the season. Some areas in Nong Bok District are threatened considerably by a drought, but the people are trying successfully to use all the means at their disposal locally to transfer water for irrigation from brooks, lakes and ponds into the rice fields that have been prepared for seedling transplantation and ploughing. At the end of June, the entire province finished transplanting 100 percent of 1582 tons and 232 kg [as published] of rice seedlings that they had started to transplant on 1 June 1984. They completed transplanting 96.5 percent of a total area of 37.743 hectares. Currently, although the enemy is attempting to utilize every means to destroy Khammouane Province and the aftereffects of wartime invasions by foreigners are still a heavy burden that must be lifted, under the guidance of the LRP [Lao Revolutionary Party] and with the heritage of bravery of our youth recorded in past history, we believe that they will be able to overcome all obstacles and difficulties and will struggle to produce the expected amount of 2.6 tons of rice per hectare. [Excerpts] [Vientiane PASASON in Lao 28 Aug 84 p 2] 12587

SAVANNAKHET CROP TARGETS--One of the measures of the Second Congress for all party committee and organizational representatives from throughout Savannakhet Province states that the farmers of all ethnic groups in Savannakhet Province must produce 200,000-230,000 tons of rice by the end of 1985. [Excerpt] [Vientiane PASASON in Lao 25 Aug p 2] 12587

CULTIVATION, CROP PROGRESS--The area in the entire country under rice cultivation is presently 400,000 hectares. There are 35,075 hectares in Vientiane Capital, 46,950 hectares in Vientiane Province, 42,000 hectares in Khammouane Province, 83,000 hectares in Savannakhet Province, 28,015 hectares in Saravane Province, 78,140 hectares in Champassak Province, around 7,300 hectares in Houa Phan Province, 18,650 hectares in Xieng Khouang Province, around 3,850 hectares in Louang Nam Tha Province, around 7,200 hectares in Oudomsai Province and 16,500 hectares in Sayaboury Province. Concerning the task of changing over to agricultural cooperatives, during the first 6 months of 1984, new factors emerged in many local areas, except in the four northern provinces which have accomplished the basic work for changing over to agricultural cooperatives in their rice farming areas. Forth-eight new agricultural cooperative units have been improved and 15 older ones restored in Louang Prabang Province, 11 units were added on and expanded in Sayaboury Province, 49 units were improved and 98 units were expanded in Savannakhet Province, 109 units were expanded in Saravane Province, and 130 of a total 274 units were expanded in Champassak Province. In addition, for places where the conditions are not favorable for establishing agricultural cooperatives, solidarity labor exchange units have been set up to develop the conditions for farmers to understand the positive aspects of collective production, with the aim of having them step forward voluntarily to establish agricultural cooperatives later. In summary, up to the present time, there are a total of 2,402 agricultural cooperative units around the country, which is an increase of 13.6 percent over 1983's [total]. [Excerpt] [Vientiane PASASON in Lao 4 Sep 84 p 2] 12587

BOAT CONSTRUCTION--Construction of three wooden cargo boats by workers of the Water Transport Company under the Ministry of Transport and Post Office has been accomplished 10 days ahead of schedule. They started building these three cargo boats on 20 June 1984 and completed construction on 10 August 1984. Each boat is 35.50 meters long, 5.50 meters wide and 2.08 meters high. Each has a 4-horsepower engine, and has an average speed of 15.5 km per hour. The first boat has a capacity of 125 tons, the second and third ones each has a capacity of 150 tons. From 1980 through the present, the workers of the Water Transport Company have been able to build eight cargo boats for use in distributing goods by water. Water transportation is more convenient and easier [to use], step by step. [Text] [Vientiane PASASON in Lao 24 Aug 84 p 1, 2] 12587

OPPOSITION PARLIAMENTARIANS' STRATEGY REGARDING VIRATA

Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 26 Sep 84 p 4

[Editorial: "Opposition Strategy"]

[Text] The motion of no-confidence filed by 59 opposition members of Parliament is not really intended to oust Prime Minister Cesar E. A. Virata. The opposition MPs are realistic enough to know that they cannot muster the 93 votes (one-half plus one) needed to push the motion through. In fact, the KBL has already come up with a resolution of confidence on the Prime Minister signed by all 119 majority party assemblymen.

The aim of the minority solons is to force a debate on the current debilitating economic situation gripping the country during which debate answers to the questions of how the crisis came about are hoped to be drawn out from Mr. Virata.

The Prime Minister, in recent talks, has been lifting a part of the veil of secrecy surrounding the economic fiasco. He has said that the failure of a number of private corporations with massive government borrowings has contributed to the debacle. He has also hinted at massive graft and corruption in the use of government funds. He has cited the fact that although he is the Prime Minister, he has actually no power over the different Cabinet members and their ministries.

The other day, Minister of Labor Blas Ople also said that a number of Filipino contractors, with the backing and guarantee of the government, entered into overseas contracts in the Middle East and lost an estimated \$300-million, causing deep embarrassment to the government. He said the government will have to make good its guarantees on the failed jobs.

There are many facts which need to be disclosed in order that the people may know how the paralyzing economic crunch, the most serious in the nation's history, came about and who were the people responsible for such failure.

It is the aim of the opposition MPs to ferret out all this information from Prime Minister Virata who, until now, has refused, out of a misplaced sense of loyalty, to make a full disclosure of the facts as they happened. We hope that the strategy adopted by the 59 coalesced oppositionists in the National Assembly will pay off. The people need to know the plain and unvarnished truth.



MUSLIMS, CHRISTIANS FORM ALLIANCE IN MINDANAO

Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 29 Sep 84 pp 3, 6

[Text] CAGAYAN DE ORO CITY--Following the series of bombings and military terrorism affecting both Christians and Muslims, a Muslim-Christian Alliance in Mindanao was formed here last Sept. 16.

The alliance was launched during a symposium on "Muslim-Christian Unity for Justice, Freedom and Democracy," in response to both Muslims and Christians in Mindanao to "attempts of the Marcos regime, through its military apparatus, to sow hatred between Muslims and Christians, to disunite us so that we could become, once again, easy prey for further exploitation, and to maintain terror in order to justify the continued existence of the dictatorship."

Touching on the poor economic situation of the country and its effects on the people, the alliance declared that "Muslims and Christians alike have suffered from the most severe economic crisis in the country spawned by the US-Marcos dictatorship and the establishment of an unjust economic system dictated by the IMF-World Bank."

The alliance also expressed concern over the continued incursion of multinational and transnational corporations in Mindanao which is done, it said, "in collusion with Marcos and his cohorts."

Recognizing "the US-Marcos clique as their common enemy," the alliance called on all Muslims and Christians to "unite, fight and struggle together against the regime for survival."

During the launching of the alliance, a statement of concern was read, condemning among others, the government's indiscriminate bombings in Lanao del Sur, Davao Oriental, Davao del Norte and the Agusan provinces, which the statement said, "wrought greater damages on civilians rather than to the rebels."

The statement also condemned the forced evacuation of civilians in the wake of the government's counter-insurgency campaigns which have brought about forced dislocation and have exposed civilian refugees to diseases and hunger.

The situation is further aggravated by "the extremely low, if not outrightly zero, government relief services which in effect, constitute a protracted death sentence for the civilian population," the statement said.

Other highlights of the symposium were the reports of the international fact-finding missions which documented human rights abuses in Lanao del Sur, Bukidnon, Misamis Oriental, Misamis Occidental, Zamboanga del Sur and Butuan City; the testimonies of victims of hamletting in Bukidnon, military atrocities in Lanao del Sur and bombings in Agusan del Norte; and the responses of representatives of Muslims and Christians.

Speaking in behalf of the Muslims, Princess Tarhata Lucman, former governor of Lanao del Sur, challenged the participants of the symposium to "revive the Muslim-Christian unity against foreign domination practiced by our ancestors."

In behalf of the Christians, Fr. Jose Quintadcan and Rev. Felipe Mosot called on everyone to "nurture Muslim-Christian unity."

Dr. Quintadcan branded the government's line that the religious difference is the root of the Muslim-Christian conflict, as the "greatest lie," while Rev. Mosot deplored the government's diversive ways which further wedge a gap between Muslims and Christians.

CSO: 4200/71

FURTHER REPORT ON OFFICIALS SEEKING SAFETY IN U.S.

Davao City PEOPLE'S DAILY FORUM in English 30 Sep 84 pp 1, 8

[Article by Bong S. Dizon]

[Text] What's behind the sudden flight of some government officials to the United States?

Constituents in the District of Buhangin are perplexed over the unexpected trip of Deputy Mayor Pablo Juinio and Batangay Captain George Juinio to the USA.

Barangay leaders disclosed that the Juinios, father and son, slipped to the "Land of the Free and Home of the Brave" at the height of the unabated occurrences of crimes in the district, at a time when their constituents needed them most.

They are among the officials who have chosen to go abroad either to settle permanently or to take a respite. The duo virtually have joined in the USA City Councilor Julieta Feliciano who left behind the duties entrusted to her by the city's electorate. Like the Juinios, the lady legislator fled without giving any reason, and without "bidding goodbye" to her constituents.

The worsening economic crisis and the deteriorating peace and order in some barangays could not be discounted why other government officials are prompted to slip to the USA.

Some few days ago, early morning commuters just shrugged off their shoulders upon seeing a dead man sprawling along the Buhangin highway, a known dump site of victims of summary execution (salvaging). It was a common sight.

Barangay Buhangin, where squatters had fought against government's demolition team in the '60s (where the Juinios reside), is a place where reports of petty crimes such as burglaries are not unusual. Only recently, the City Treasurer's Office at the district hall were ransacked by unidentified uniformed armed men who carted away office equipment.

The situation is aggravated with the kidnaping of two youths (Ben and Danny) along the diversion road and the recent raid of houses in Orchids street.

Moreover, the infamous "Buhangin murder story" is still a hair-raising incident for parents. The killing of Renato Cawaling, Jr. and Virgilio Necesario by the military last June 11 brought thousands of protesters to the streets denouncing the brutal slay.

But, many believe that the scenario can be an offshoot of past incidents. Few days before Minister Rodolfo del Rosario would take his oath as a cabinet of the Marcos regime, his chief security officer, Cris Ipanag, was shot to death by unidentified youths in Orchids St. Like other victims of shooting incidents, Ipanag was hit in the head and other parts of the body. The rash of killings of militarymen, government agents, notorious criminals and drug pushers in sitios. San Nicolas, San Isidro and Damanlas were attributed to the alleged activities of the Sparrow team, the liquidation squad of the New People's Army. Moreover, the suspicion of the growing insurgency in Buhangin can be read in the writings on the walls. Red letters exalt the NPA-CPP (Community Party of the Philippines)--NDF (National Democratic Front) as it calls for the dismantling of the "US-Marcos dictatorship". During the January plebiscite and the Batasan elections, the youths through rallies and streamers made known their opposition to the "useless exercises".

The unsolved killings and widespread unrest which caused fear and apprehension among the populace might have convinced Pfc. Carlos Bandavanon of Buhangin Police Substation to render his resignation from the service, not after his buddies in the police department, Jaime Cablinda and Armando Tulop, were gunned dead in broad daylight. Some years back, Bandavanen was disarmed by unidentified youths in Indangan, Buhangin District.

"Dili maayo ang panahon karon, pare." (the situation today is bad) Bandavanon said. "I'll just open a sari-sari store to support my family."

Meanwhile, a similar scenario had spilled over Mandug (another barangay of Buhangin District) when a military raid was recently conducted, and a youth was kidnaped by still unidentified men. A labor leader, Joel Maglungsod, and his wife Arlene of the Nagkahiusang Mamumuo sa Habagatang Mindanaw (NAMAHMIM) were arrested and later on released by the military.

Lawyer Silvestre H. Bello, spokesman of the Coalition of Organization for the Realization of Democracy (CORD-Mindanao), had expressed fear that with the chain of events the incident "could be a prelude to a crackdown of the military protest movement."

CSO: 4200/60

AFP DETACHMENT TO REMAIN IN MANDUG BARANGAY

Davao City THE MINDANAO DAILY MIRROR in English 28 Sep 84 pp 1, 7

[Article by Ram Maxey]

[Text] The military detachment in barangay Mandug, Buhangin district, will remain for as long as there is a need to ensure that armed "groups" will not intimidate its residents.

This information was relayed to the Integrated Bar of the Philippines. Davao del Sur chapter recently by Brig. Gen. Dionisio S. Tan-gatue, Jr. Region XI PC/INP commander.

In a letter addressed to the IBP chapter president, Cesar S. Europa dated September 20, 1984, Gen. Tan-Gatue made reference to the so-called "Mandug Incident" of last month when a massive evacuation of certain sitios around Mandug was triggered by the presence of armed men, some of whom identified themselves as "members" of the Bangsa Moro, Army (BMA).

The evacuation was played up in local media and the military dispatched troopers to stabilize the area in conjunction with a civic action team of the Recom, as well as personnel of the Civil Relations Service (CRS) headed by Lt. Col. Douglas Rosete to look after the welfare of the evacuees, determine the cause, allay their fears and assure them of government protection.

Tan-Gatue's letter to the IBP also made reference to the IBP's Fact Finding Team Report on the Mandug Incident, a copy of which was furnished the Region XI command.

Gen. Tan-Gatue drew attention to an earlier denial made by his command that there could have been a "tie-up" between the armed group, of any other lawless elements and the military. "That is not the policy of our Government," Tan-Gatue said in his letter, "nor of this Command."

"As you know, Mandug has been consistently reported to be an operational area of the NPA," Tan-Gatue's letter continued. "The antecedents are clear--men identified to be NPAs have liquidated the former barangay captain, strafed Muslim residents, disarmed the entire CHDF, killed a succession of LADECO chief security officers and liquidated policemen, the latest of whom were the two members of the 11th INP Field Force."

The Recom XI chief also cited the graffiti, the paintings on walls, the "sack banners", all with Communist Party slogans noticed by the IBP factfinding team, as "tell-tale signs of the veritable NPA influence in the area as a base for their operations in Davao City.

"I will not be surprised if some residents, egged by the NPA, will one day agitate for the removal of our detachment so as to regain the latter's freedom of movement in Mandug," Gen. Tan-Gatue said in his letter.

The General then admitted that there indeed were armed men in fatigue uniforms who conducted operations in Mandug subsequent to the killing of the two policemen mentioned. If these armed men claimed to be BMAs working for the military, "these were self-serving," Tan-Gatue said.

He also pointed to one "Kapitan Inggo", a BMA "returnee" who joined the armed men in fatigue uniform in tracking down suspect NPAs. "As a rebel returnee, having been given full amnesty, he is free, as anyone of us, to assist in any legal way in convincing other lawless elements to give up," the Recom XI commander said.

Gen. Tan-Gatue ended his letter with the hope that "we have clarified some matters concerning your inquiries" in connection with the Mandug Incident."

CSO: 4200/60

JAPANESE ENVOY ON 'WARY' INVESTORS, EXPORT EMPHASIS

Davao City THE MINDANAO MIRROR-BULLETIN in English 24-30 Sep 84 pp 1, 5

[Text] Japanese ambassador to the Philippines, Yoshio Okawa, said in a speech before the joint Rotary clubs meeting here recently that Japanese businessmen and his government have full confidence in the long-term future of RP's economy.

Okawa, however admitted that some of his countrymen are wary of coming in to invest their money here because of the current economic difficulties in the Philippines. He revealed that up to mid70s the trade balance between RP and Japan was generally in favor of the Philippines but from around 1976 the trend was reversed.

Okawa observed that there has been a discernable shift towards more manufactured products being exported to Japan such as semi-conductors, garments and other miscellaneous products. He suggested that efforts should now be geared towards this direction with emphasis on food-processing and agribusiness.

The Japanese diplomat said that as soon as the investment climate in the Philippines brightens up, he is optimistic that Japanese businessmen will resume active entrepreneurial investments here.

Okawa also said that aside from the US\$189 million-commodity loan Japan extended to the Philippines last April, his country is prepared to extend more credits to the Philippines but that it would depend largely on the International Monetary Fund (IMF) for another \$630-million loan to RP.

CSO: 4200/60

AFP AGUSAN DEL NORTE BOMBING DEATHS, EVACUATIONS REPORTED

Davao City THE MINDANAO DAILY MIRROR in English 25 Sep 84 pp 1, 7

[Text] Some 500 families have reportedly evacuated from three barangay of Tungao, Agusan del Norte in the wake of military operations there which has resulted so far in the death of two civilians and injury to two children.

The military operations in the three barangays began with bombing sorties September 21, the anniversary of martial law, followed by a mortar barrage which preceded the entry into the area of some 500 troops from a still undetermined army unit.

Informed sources said that some of the evacuees have already found their way to Butuan City and are being cared for by government agencies. Most of them came from barangays Nongnong, Bitan-agan and Kalaiton in Tungao town.

Sketchy reports could not give the reason for the military operations, but some military men have justified the incursion into the area by the troops, saying that it has become infested by NPAs and there is a need to stabilize the situation there.

Some evacuees, however, deny that they have ever seen NPA activities there and are at a loss as to what the military is up to in the area.

The means of the victims could not be ascertained from the evacuees, who would only say that one of the children was hit by shrapnel in the shoulder, while the other child was hit on one foot.

The reported bombing and operation some weeks back in mortar barrage recalls a similar barangays of Cabadbaran municipality, which also resulted in the mass exodus from the area of hundreds of families.

Butuan City newsmen have reportedly joined forces to get to the bottom of the military action, but are hampered by the reticence of military sources and the difficulty of getting factual information from the area which is ringed by troopers.

CSO: 4200/60



DAILY REPORTS SOLDIERS KILLED, BRIDGE DESTROYED IN REBEL ATTACK

Davao City PEOPLE'S DAILY FORUM in English 30 Sep 84 pp 1, 8

[Article by Bebe L. Berlanas]

[Text] A PC captain and four enlistedmen were killed while six constables were wounded when some 100 fully-armed terrorists attacked a PC/ICHDF detachment the other day, according to reports reaching Camp Catitipan yesterday.

Reports reaching the headquarters of Brig. Gen. Dionisio S. Tan-Gatue, Jr., PC/INP regional commander disclosed that the encounter took place at San Antonio, Tandag, Surigao del Sur.

The terrorists blasted a bridge after the vehicle with Captain Lapulapu Almocera, 413th PC Company CO just crossed with his men to reach Mabahin, Cortez where the terrorists attacked the PC detachment.

The destruction of the bridge cut off the reenforcement of the armored unit of the regional special action company and the 11th INP field force from Camp Catitipan.

Col. Rodialo Guntang, Surigao del Sur provincial commander led his men in firing at the terrorists group closing in on Capt. Almocera and his men. The firefight was heard even at the provincial capital of Surigao.

Government casualties were five dead and six wounded. The dead were identified as Captain Almocera, SSgt. Alvin Belen, Sgt. Hermes Barbadillo, C2C Antonio Cloma, and C2C Margarito Alemania. The wounded were identified as C1C Francisco Pujol, C2C Felomino Sarona, C2C Armando Dumlao, C2C Sergio Romo, Pfc. Castanares and C1C Nilo Cana. They were hit during the explosions of grenades thrown by the terrorists.

The casualties from the terrorists side are still being determined up to press time.

CSO: 4200/60

PAPER REPORTS DAVAO ORIENTAL CLASHES

Davao City PEOPLE'S DAILY FORUM in English 29 Sep 84 pp 1, 10

[Article by Pat Eliot]

[Text] Two PC sergeants and a corporal were killed while five other soldiers were wounded in separate clashes with dissidents of the New People's Army in Banaybanay, Calapagan and Punta Linao, Davao Oriental.

Killed were Sgt. Michael Umbistondo, Sgt. Jacinto Betano, Cpl. Jaime Andrada while wounded were Sgt. Maximo Fabros, CIC Emmanuel Martinez, C2C Nilo Abellana, CIC Libby Laguaton and CMF Abdon Daquisado.

Major Salvador Daang, Davao Oriental PC commander, released the names of the fatalities and the wounded after Gov. Francisco Rabat charged that the peace and order situation in the province has deteriorated as shown by the killings of soldiers under Daang's command.

In his report to Lt. Gen. Fidel Ramos, PC-INP director-general, Rabat, also mentioned of the NPA raiders whose forces have grown three-fold especially in the coastal towns.

Military circles noted that in his report to Ramos, Rabat did not include the MNLF rebels who are reported to be enjoying his administration's benevolence and tolerance. The same military sources noted Rabat has also a fair knowledge of the strength of the NPAs in his province when he said that the dissidents have grown three-fold.

The military sources observed that there are two factions in the Davao Oriental PC and INP command and that Rabat might only be being used unwittingly in a movement to oust Daang from the post so that their own man can assume the command.

They added, however, that all the accusations against Daang are not enough justification to transfer him because most of Rabat's accusations against Daang are purely the affairs of the military.

Informed sources at the INP-PC regional command implied that Gov. Rabat has intruded into the affairs of the military and this has been described as "purely one of undue interference." Gen. Ramos was also reported to have sustained Daang and has advised Daang not to antagonize Gov. Rabat further since the "civilian government is supposed to be supreme over and above the constabulary and the police."

PHILIPPINES

AFP ADMITS UNION LEADERS' ARREST, OFFICE RAID

Davao City PEOPLE'S DAILY FORUM in English 20 Sep 84 pp 1, 8

[Article by Jun Baring]

[Text] The military admitted yesterday involvement in the ransacking of Lapanday workers union office but vehemently denied taking away ₱15,000 workers fund, confiscation of security guards' firearms and threatening of the guardguides.

Military officials were quoted to have said that the conduct of the ransack was made nine hours after the military apprehended four alleged NPA members in Mandug last Wednesday, September 26.

Those who were involved in the forcible opening of the union workers' office were members of the regional special action composite (RSAC) and the 431st PC Company concurrently headed by Major Amparo Cabigas.

Early Wednesday morning, the combined RSAC-431st elements swooped down in Mandug and apprehended five suspected rebel terrorists identified as Eduardo Lagroma, 24, a resident of Trading, Quezon Boulevard, Dominador Montera, 24, of Mandug, Catalino Pantalope, Wilfredo Limen and Joel Maglungsod, a labor leader, all residents of Mandug, this city.

Taken from the suspects during the morning operations were a .38 caliber pistol and a handgrenade which were taken from the possession of Maglungsod, military sources added.

The afternoon raid at the union workers' office was conducted, although without a search warrant, through a positive tip from an informant which was received by the military intelligence community.

Military authorities clarified that the typewriters, adding machine and subversive documents were the only ones they got from the office. The ₱15,000 union funds reportedly taken was denied by the military.

It was also learned that the recovered typewriters were stolen office items from Davao Fruits Corporation (DFC), DAPCO, Buhangin treasurer's office which was raided by rebels last September 18, and the Buhangin police sub-station.

The military also disclosed that the typewriters were brought to the union workers' office by Rudy Jacosalem, a service driver of Lapanday Development Corporation (LADECO) and one Yayo.

Corresponding charges against the five suspects are being readied by the military for filing with the proper courts.

Jacosalem, along with Yayo, is being hunted by elements of the constabulary intelligence community.

CSO: 4200/60

## NINEZ CACHO-OLIVARES RIDICULES VIRATA ON ADMINISTRATION CORRUPTION

Davao City PEOPLE'S DAILY FORUM in English 22 Sep 84 pp 8, 9

[Article by Ninez Cacho-Olivares from the "My Cup of Tea" column: "C'mon, Really?"]

[Text]

When Cesar Virata spoke before businessmen, it was reported that he publicly admitted the existence of large-scale official corruption. This "public admission" was later denied by Mr. Virata. He did say later that anomalies occurred.

Virata placed the blame on large private borrowers of government financial institutions, but he, a high-ranking government official claimed he had "no idea" of how much the loss of public funds was. He did mention, however, that public funds were also lost in bad investments in industrial enterprises, mining, shipping and tourism.

Virata couldn't even give an estimate of how much was lost through these "anomalies"? Said the economic czar: "I have no idea because some of these things are hard to detect." Virata also added that the government was probing much irregularities so that the culprits can be punished but that "we need a preponderance of hard evidence to convict anybody".

Presumably, in the absence of "hard evidence" and because such anomalies are difficult to detect, these "irregularities" (a euphemism for graft and corruption?) can be expected to go on and the culprits can continue

with their "irregular" activities. If such anomalies are difficult to detect now, in years to come, the

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culprits will have perfected the "defects."

It appears that when public funds are lost and anomalies occur, the government is hard-pressed to run after the culprits because of the lack of a "preponderance of hard evidence."

Isn't it strange that even in the absence of a "preponderance of hard evidence," citizens can be arrested, interrogated without benefit of counsel and detained for long periods of time on mere suspicion? The "hard evidence" presented by government in cases like these is sometimes based on military intelligence reports, "seized" documents, "subversive" paraphernalia and affidavits from so-called surrenderees. Based on this "hard evidence," persons have spent years in jail.

For this lack of "hard evidence" on government officials who may be in collusion with borrowers, the officials and borrowers can continue with their "grafting" and "corrupting" ways, deposit the money in un-

numbered accounts abroad and when the going gets rough, leave town and spend the rest of their years in luxurious comfort, compliments of public funds.

Where is justice?

It is an open secret that "ten percenters" abound in government. It is well-known that overpricing of equipment is a regular business practice in government circles. It is known that "irregularities" like graft and corruption occur often in government.

It is at times so obvious to the citizenry that some public officials who started with practically nothing have managed to build mansions, spend money like it was going out of style and even continue prancing about ostentatiously. Surely, a government that believes in incarcerating persons on mere suspicion can, if it wants to, weed out these public officials and incarcerate them on mere suspicion of graft and corruption.

Certain quarters are of the opinion that people demand an honest and clean government but when asked to point to the grafters with evidence, people shy away. Why shouldn't they when they see that the big-time culprits are not punished by government? Besides, with all that money and power, retaliation from the mighty can come in many forms. The person who tries to expose powerful figures may even find himself charged with another crime. It is not impossible in our society. The powerful and the select have gotten away with a lot of things. Some of them have probably realized that crime pays, after all.

But if high-ranking officials like Virata cannot even estimate losses through anomalies but can say instead that anomalies oc-

cur, how can anyone expect ordinary people to uncover large-scale anomalies?

Ordinary people are not privy to contracts entered into by the government. But government presumably has all these documents. Why doesn't government dig deeply into this crime of "raping" public funds?

We have a very powerful government and a very powerful chief executive officer who can legislate even when the Batasan is in session.

I am certain that if Marcos wants to weed out the grafters in government, he can do so very easily. He can do it the same way he weeds out "subversives." With all the powers vested in him, Marcos, with the stroke of a pen, can order the arrest and detention of those suspected of "irregularities" and "anomalies." What stops him from doing it? What stops Marcos from slapping a Preventive Detention Action (PDA) on public officials and the big fish on mere suspicion of embezzling public funds? If the ordinary citizen can be treated in such a manner, why can't the same treatment be applied to these erring government officials and private citizens who have enriched themselves through public funds?

This is not to say that a PDA is justifiable. It is only to point out that with all the powers at his fingertips, and the entire government machinery behind him, why do Marcos and his men find it so difficult to weed out the bad guys in government?

In the long years of power, and with the military and his minions at his beck and call, Mr. Marcos and his men still do not know who the culprits are?

Oh, c'mon! Really?

STRIKE REPRESSION, LAYOFFS REPORTED

Davao City PEOPLE'S DAILY FORUM in English 22 Sep 84 pp 1, 3

[Text] Workers who were among some 30,000 participants in the "National Day of Mourning and Protest" to mark the 12th anniversary of the declaration of Martial Law denounced the widespread militarization and repression as manifested in the picket lines in Franklin Baker and Sarmiento plywood firm.

The Nagkahiusang Mamumuo sa Habagatang Mindanaw (NAMAHHMIN), which disclosed the lay-off of some 300,000 workers this year, decried also the bloody incidents in Artex Development Corporation and Foamtex wherein military force was recently employed against the protesters. NAMAHHMIN was among the multi-sectoral groups who held a march-rally calling for the dismantling of the "US-Marcos dictatorship" and the "establishment of a democratic coalition government."

The mass action was staged by peasants, workers, youths, urban poor families, professionals, moro, religious and health workers, mediamen, and drivers.

The workers lambasted the Marcos regime for wantonly spending the money of the people which contributed to the worsening economic conditions. They cited the useless Batasan elections which costed the government some ₱33 billion. The 8.3-billion-peso budget for the 340,000 members of the Armed Forces of the Philippines was hit by the workers who said that the government should allocate more funds to alleviate the plight of the masses.

Meanwhile, the Transport of Mindanao for Solidarity, Independence and Nationalism (TRANSMISSION) issued a statement demanding the abolition of, among others, PH No. 1917 and 1934. Pres. Marcos, handed down PD 1917, raising the oil price. He also signed PD No. 1934 which increases the registration fee of motor vehicles up to 210%. These laws add burden to the suffering drivers, and the commuters.

On the other hand, the Kahugpangan sa mga Magtutudlo ug Kawani sa Edukasyon sa Mindanao (KAMKEM) refuted the government's proclamation of "National Day of Thingsgiving" (September 21) saying that today "is in fact a day for all miserably stricken Filipinos to mourn and protest." KAMKEM, which is composed of public and private teachers said: "A day of mourning, for it was 12 years ago on that day when what remained of freedom, justice and democracy in the Philippines were summarily put to death ('salvaged') by a Filipino dictator.

And, a day of protest for it is the best time to denounce Marcos' strongman rule's multifarious effects of gruesome phenomena--militarization and hamletting, political violence, economic dislocation, and social degeneration...."

Today's protest march/rally which culminated at the park across the former Boy Scout Building along C.M. Recto Avenue was spearheaded by the local Coalition of Organizations for the Realization of Democracy (CORD) headed by spokesman Silvestre Bello III and the Lig-ong Hugpong sa Katawhan (LIHOK-Mindanao), the chapter here for the Nationalist Alliance for Justice, Freedom and Democracy--(NAJFD).--Bong S. Dizon

CSO: 4200/60



SAN CARLOS OFFICIALS ATTEND SALVAGE VICTIM'S BURIAL

Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 26 Sep 84 p 3

[Article by Edgar A. Cadagat]

[Text] BACOLOD CITY--Government officials and members of the people's movement in Negros Occidental's northernmost city of San Carlos turned out en masse Friday to join the burial of a motorcycle mechanic named Ricardo Repel who was allegedly picked up by policemen and later "salvaged" (summarily executed) near the boundary with Negros Oriental.

First hand information furnished Malaya by staffers of the News Record, a newsweekly published in San Carlos, showed that Repel, 29, was suspected by the police of being a courier of one of the armed groups operating in the hinterlands of Northern Negros.

Repel reportedly was having fun with two other companions in the Centrefuge, a local disco pub, when he was picked up by Sgt. Epifanio Mercado and four other men.

Repel's body was later found in barangay Macapso, Vallehermoso town.

A number of witnesses reported that upon arrival at the place of his "execution," Repel was pushed out of the police van followed by two policemen identified as Sgt. Epifanio Mercado and his brother Lino.

Shots were later heard and the witnesses presumed these were fired by the two policemen. The victim suffered gunshot wounds in different parts of his body.

Investigation conducted by San Carlos City Mayor Jose Valmayor and members of the Sangguniang Panglungsod headed by Eriberto Wee and Samuel Lezama turned up evidence reportedly linking policemen to the killing, with one of them Pfc. Severino Lariosa, having reportedly confirmed it.

The police patrol which picked up Repel, according to the team, included the Mercado brothers, Lariosa, Pfc. Fruelan Villanueva, Pat Rodolfo Villanueva, and Pat. Cornito Ysidto, a fireman and driver of the police van.

The Mercado brothers have been placed under technical arrest at the 334th PC Company headquarters in Sagay town.

The city government and the SP are pressing for an impartial investigation of Repel's killing and the prosecution of the guilty parties.

During Repel's burial, hundreds of residents protested against the manner of Repel's killing.

CSO: 4200/71

MILITARY HAND SUSPECTED IN ZAMBOANGA NEWSMAN'S MURDER

Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 26 Sep 84 pp 1, 8

[Text] The possible involvement of the military in the assassination of a newspaper publisher-editor and a human rights lawyer in Dipolog City, Zamboanga del Norte last Sunday was raised yesterday by their colleagues in the protest movement.

Lawyer Alex Padilla, secretary general of the Nationalist Alliance for Justice, Freedom and Democracy (NAJFD) alleged that the military had placed under close surveillance Jacobo Amatong, 47, publisher-editor of the opposition weekly Mindarao Observer and Zorro Aguilar of the Free Legal Assistance Group (FLAG) before they were gunned down by still unidentified assassins.

Meanwhile, Lt. Gen. Fidel Ramos, PC-INP chief, said he has directed the criminal investigation service (CIS) to "look deeply into the matter and go after the two unidentified killers once their identities are already established."

The PC chief also directed the CIS and the constabulary judge advocate office to coordinate with regional command 9 authorities.

Padilla said the two victims were active members of the NAJFD who "caught the ire" of lawmen when they spoke of human rights violations in that Mindanao City last Sept. 20, the eve of the 12th anniversary of the declaration of martial law in the country.

Initial reports showed that Amatong and Aguilar were walking along an unlit portion of Quezon Avenue in Barangay Miputac when two men approached them and shot the victims at close range at about 9 p.m.

The two gunmen fled in a tricycle where they were joined by two other unidentified companions.

Aguilar died on the spot while Amatong died 8 hours later after undergoing major operation of a bullet wound inside his abdomen.

On the night they were killed, the victims were preparing to lead a fact-finding mission the next day to investigate hamletting and salvaging (summary execution) cases in the south.

As this developed, Flag condemned the brutal murder and demanded an "immediate and impartial investigation" into the killing.

Flag said Atty. Aguilar, as the most active Flag member in the province, had sought "to prevent, stop and frustrate practices used by military and police personnel that violate or impair the rights of persons arrested or detained."

As the mainspeaker in the Sept. 20 rally, Aguilar reportedly exposed human rights violation, military atrocities, salvagings" and hamletting cases in the region.

Amatong, the opposition member of the city council and chairman of the Western Mindanao Alliance of Sectoral Organizations (WEMASCO-NAJFD) also condemned the "abusive military" during the rally at the public plaza.

Amatong was also one of the administrators of the Andres Bonifacio College, and president of the Zamboanga del Norte Press and Radio Club (ZNPRC).

CSO: 4200/71

'BRILLIANT CAREER OFFICER' SACKED FOR OPPOSITION TIES

Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 26 Sep 84 pp 1, 2

[Article by Joel Paredes and Erwin Tulfo]

[Text] A brilliant career officer in the Philippine Air Force whose wife had confirmed he had flown napalm bombing missions in the South as a fighter pilot in the 70s, has been relieved of his post and his family ordered to vacate their home in Villamor Air Base.

Bemedalled Lt. Col. Adelberto F. Yap, a former aide of the Air Force chief, was relieved as operations chief of the 35th Air Force division based in Zamboanga, and recalled to the Philippine Air Force Holding Office Center.

Air Force chief Maj. Gen. Vicente Piccio signed the relief order effective Saturday last week. Piccio did not cite any reason for this action against Yap. The order said Yap is now placed "unassigned" at the PAF holding center.

Another order from Brig. Gen. Amadeo F. Forteza Jr., Villamor Air Base commander, gave a clearer indication of why the Yaps are under fire from military higher-ups.

Forteza's letter said in part: The activities and actuations of your wife, Lorna Ypa, in continuously lambasting and attacking the government, particularly the Armed Forces of the Philippines, where you are a member thereof, and lately uttering subversive statements as well as agitating the military personnel to lose confidence in the AFP and alienate their loyalty by and enjoining them to overthrow it, is indeed, a clear manifestation that your wife is a security risk."

Gen. Forteza also terminated the Yap's stay inside Villamore Air Base, "to maintain the security of the base and in order to avoid the creeping offensive influences against the residents thereat specifically the infiltration of military files and documents that concern the security and defense of the state."

Yap's relief came a day after his wife, Lorna, told the Sept. 21 protest rally near Mendiola that her husband had flown missions over Mindanao using napalm bombs still a fighter pilot in the 70s.

Lorna said it would be a "blatant lie" if the military refused to admit it has used napalm bombs in Mindanao.

She said, however, that she has never been aware of chemical warfare in the South since her husband was transferred to Zamboanga late last year.

A former aid of Gen. Piccio, Yap was transferred to Zamboanga after he and 35 other junior officers met with Agapito "Butz" Aquino, younger brother of slain Opposition Leader Benigno Aquino and the August 21 Movement (ATOM) last Dec. 5.

Mrs. Yap defended her involvement in the protest movement and said she was "taking full responsibility for my actuations." She hinted she is willing to legally separate from her husband "if only to clear his name."

"I love my husband and I don't want his career ruined," Mrs. Yap said.

Reacting to Forteza's notice for them to vacate their Villamore Air Base home at 62-B officers' area, Mrs. Yap said she would stake it out when she and her two children--Ivy and Chiro--are ejected from their house.

Mrs. Yap said she is hoping that their trouble could be settled. Despite her active participation in the protest movement, she said there's "no clash of interest with my husband since as a military man he is tasked to love his country."

Mrs. Yap said her husband won't resign from the service. "Bert is sincere in the military and military men are apolitical," she remarked.

At present, Mrs. Yap said her husband is "back in the freezer." He has no job and position in the service despite his "brilliant career."

Col. Yap is one of the most bemedalled air force officer and the first recipient of the Bronze cross medal for bravery in the service. He was also a top-notch of the PAF flying school in 1968 and later a member of the elite Blue Diamond.

Military authorities yesterday showed to newsmen and distributed copies of an affidavit purportedly signed by Col. Yap, denying involvement in the napalm bombing operations in Mindanao.

Yap purportedly stated that in his tour of duty from Dec. 6, 1983 to Sept. 23, he "did not direct any operations or air strike employing napalm bomb or chemical weapon."

Later in the afternoon, military men came to Malaya office and claimed they were sent by the "chief of staff" to withdraw Col. Yap's affidavit.

CSO: 4200/71

# PAPER URGES BATASAN DISSOLUTION OVER PRESIDENTIAL DECREES

Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 24 Sep 84 pp 1, 4

[Editorial: "Dissolve Parliament"]

[Text]

President Marcos keeps on issuing presidential decrees despite the fact that the regular National Assembly is already in session, and has been in operation for the past three months and 11 days.

On the day before the National Assembly convened last June 12, the President, exercising his power under Amendment No. 6, enacted the now infamous PDs No. 1934 and 1935, the first on motor vehicles, and the second on the travel tax.

Constitutionalists like Foreign Affairs Minister Arturo M. Tolentino maintain that such issuances are of doubtful legality because under Amendment No. 6, the President can only wield his law-making prerogative under two conditions: first, in case of a grave emergency; and, second, when the National Assembly fails to act on a proposed bill.

Because of the public uproar caused by PDs No. 1934 and 1935 the President convoked his ruling KBL to a caucus last August 30 during which it was agreed to recall the two questionable decrees. A committee was created to study them and to

come up with the necessary amendments. The impression was that the amendatory measures would pass through the Assembly since it was already in session.

But the President acted otherwise. Last Sept. 5, he issued PD 1950 amending PD 1934. And a few days ago, disclosure was made that PD 1951 had also been promulgated to amend PD 1935. It must be noted that Malacanang has never made any public announcement about their promulgation.

But because the two new decrees are numbered 1950 and 1951, it is clear that there are other new decrees promulgated in secret by the President. The last known decree was PD 1935 (on travel tax) while the amendment on PD 1934 (motor vehicles) was PD 1950. So, the only conclusion is that other secret decrees had also been enacted by the President, specifically issuances between PD 1935 and PD 1950.

What are these 15 unpublished decrees? What are their subject matters? Do they impose new taxes or increase existing ones? Do they amend the present laws on subversion or are they further infringements on the people's civil liberties?

Why is Malacanang so secretive about these new unpublished decrees that it does not announce their promulgation to the Filipino people who are affected by them?

But the most serious implication of the President's continuous exercise of Amendment No. 6 while the National Assembly is already in session is that the Assembly, the country's duly-designated constitutional law-making body, is relegated to second place. Its importance is shoved to the background while the President keeps on promulgating a stream of decrees, thereby not only upstaging the National Assembly but also embarrassing and ridiculing it.

Under this situation, how do the duly-elected assemblymen feel? Whether KBL or opposition, can they bear to watch the President issuing new laws while they are in session precisely to make such laws?

What for was the National Assembly convened if its work can be done, as it is being done, by one person? Why did we have to hold the elections last May 14 if the assemblymen are just bypassed and ignored?

The National Assembly may just as well dissolve itself to remove the pretense, to unmask the present Marcos government for what it is and to save the people's money earmarked for the operations of the National Assembly.

It would be more honest this way.

CSO: 4200/71



AFP, NPA, 'RELIGIOUS FANATICS' ACTIVITIES IN ZAMBOANGA

Makati MR. & MS. in English 28 Sep-4 Oct 84 pp 33-36

[Article by Fe B. Zamora]

[Text]

**M**ANANG Iding (not her real name) remembers the incident vividly. A mother of seven and grandmother of one, she woke up on the morning of Aug. 25 to the call of men from downstairs. Her husband stood up first but it was Manang Iding who checked on the callers. She saw a group of men with arms slung across their shoulders and bolos dangling from their hips. There were some teenagers — aged 12 to 15, she recalls. Everyone wore red headbands. With the light of the rising sun, Manang Iding read the inscriptions on the red headbands: "4KKKK". Their firearms — garands and carbines and handguns for the teenagers — she says, were tied with red strips of cloth. Red strips also dangled from the tip of their bolo sheaths.

The men asked for her husband. From the kitchen, because that's where he went, her husband came out and went downstairs. "I could barely hear what they were talking. Then, they walked away with my husband, saying they needed him as guide." At ten o'clock of the same morning, Manang Iding found her husband in a heap of nine dead bodies piled grisly, their entrails

intertwining with limbs, their blood streaming down, soaking the clay and forming a pond five meters in diameter. On the very same day, Barangay Lumapas, Bonifacio, Misamis Occidental, became a ghost barrio.

Arnel, 16, has a story to tell. His mother, he says, was a PANAMIN (Presidential Assistance for National Minorities) worker whom he often accompanied in her various sorties. On Aug. 6, Arnel recalls, they were in Pidagan, Mahayag, Zamboanga del Sur. The previous day, his mother held a meeting at the barrio. What the meeting was all about, Arnel says, he didn't know. The group — his mother and eight CHDF elements, all males — retired to a military detachment. The troopers escorting the group left at around nine in the evening.

Arnel woke up to gunshots. His mother, he says, herded the group at the barrio chapel. They did quickly only to find death at the chapel. "The *rebeldes* shot us," Arnel says. He escaped unhurt but not his mother and six of their companions. On the same day, military troopers swarmed Pidagan and nearby barrios.

Manong Edring (not his real name) was harvesting corn on the morning of Aug. 13 when he noticed a group of armed men sporting red headbands walking towards them. He heard shots. In a fleeting moment, he glanced at where the shots came from and saw his brother, an ICHDF member, firing at him and his companions. The harvesters scampered to safety. But terror has struck. The folks all fled the barrio. Today, Bo. Mitugas, Tudela, Mis. Occidental is abandoned nestling on the slopes of Mt. Malindang. The folk only come home to till their farmlots and harvest whatever crops are left. But then, they all have to leave before sundown.

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### Storm on the Range

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A storm is raging in the Zamboanga Peninsula. It's one storm that hit and stayed. Already, it has uprooted thousands of families from their homes, and sent schoolchildren on forced vacations. In its wake, it also left countless dead.

Zamboanga Peninsula (pop: 1.7 million), composed of Misamis Occidental, Zamboanga del Norte and Zamboanga del Sur, pictures a place of bounty and bliss. Its forested areas yield lumber and minerals (manganese, coal, ore, gold); its valleys watered by meandering rivers conducive to lowland rice production. Its rolling hills are ideal for upland crops while its coastal area boasts of some of the richest fishing grounds in the country.

Straddling the three provinces is the Malindang mountain range, site of a mysterious lake mountain, Lake Duminagat. Surrounded by virginal forests, Lake Duminagat, if developed, could easily be an alluring vacationer's haven. The

range, (including Mt. Sampiro and Mt. Pinokis; highest peak: 2425 ft.) is also home to the Subanons, a complacent ethnic group which comprise roughly eight per cent of the Peninsula's populace.

When exactly the storm signal went up, the folks offered various tales. A housewife in Bonifacio said it was sometime May this year; a schoolteacher in Ozamis City intimated feeling "insecure" since 1978. A doctor who has since retired to farming, sighed: "Life has never been the same since the secessionist movement began in the 60s." (Autonomy has, since 1978, been granted to Regions 9 and 12 and amnesty given to the Moro National Liberation Front which advocated the secessionist movement.)

But, continued this doctor, the Armed Forces of the Philippines never left despite the "resolution" of the MNLF war. "According to the military, the New People's Army is here."

Exactly when and where the NPAs of Zamboanga Peninsula was organized, is a hazy drama. Brig. Gen. Madrino Munoz, commanding general of Regional Unified Command X (of which Mis. Occ. is a component), however, revealed that as early as 1978, he had already warned military officials in the area that "one of these days, the NPAs will be knocking at your doors." Today, Gen. Munoz said, the NPAs has a mass base of 100,000. That is in Northern Mindanao alone.

Why the NPAs were able to attract such numbers, Gen. Munoz said: "Illiteracy, poverty, neglect of government officials, abuses of the military, the slow movement of justice, all these drove the people to the NPAs."

For time, indeed, has an uncanny

way of catching up with reason. Virtually isolated from the world — no roads, no bridges, no education, no justice — the folks discovered that there is an alternative to a system which does not care for them. There is redemption from poverty, they have been told. They are not incapable of uplifting themselves; they have been fooled all these years. It is not their fate that they are uneducated, that their children have to die untended by a doctor; that when a brother is killed or cheated by a learned, they simply have to forget the crime because they have no money to hire a lawyer or money for fare to the town.

From the NPA, that's how the *lumad* (native) discovered the injustices inflicted upon him as citizen. Preaching the ills of the government and its apparent neglect of the countryside, the NPAs present an alternative system by weeding out corrupt government officials, rendering swift justice to aggrieved natives and painting a future bright with equality, democracy and freedom.

Its now not a surprise to hear a Subano farmer who can barely write his name talk about the Isms. Said Andus: "The problem of this country is the U.S.-backed Marcos government." Where the government's education system failed, the NPAs made its point. "In the absence of government officials who visit the barrios only during election time, the NPAs filled the void," Gen. Munoz also said.

Winning the people's hearts and minds, the military would soon find out, is a losing, if not a lonely battle. Faced with folks who have learned to look up to the "*Walay Sapatos*", "*Hagonoy*", "*Gobyerno sa Bukid*", "*Sundalo sa Bukid*".

"*Taga-Bukid*", "*Rebelde*" or NPA for protection, justice, and even education and medicine, military troopers who scour the ranges are never welcomed. "Anything associated with the Marcos government is anathema in the country-

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side," once remarked a military official who asked not to be identified.

One of the first barrios in Zamboanga del Sur which the AFP overran in search of dissidents, Bo. Diwan, Mahayag, still throbs with the trauma of conquest. Recalled a housewife: "The military forced us to leave our houses even if we had no place to transfer. We camped along the road because that was their order. We slept there, rain or shine. We had to sneak back to get our belongings." That was in 1981 and still the bitterness lingers.

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#### **Third Party: In God's Name**

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While the NPAs sleep, they go about their self-proclaimed duties of "cleansing the earth". Armed with guns, bolos and amulets said to render them invulnerable from the enemies, this third party to the countryside war raging in Zamboanga Peninsula move around in the name of the Lord. Where they strike they leave behind a trail of gore and terror.

Fashioning themselves as "liberators of the poor," (the same come-

on used by the NPAs), these late comers bear religious names: Sagrado Corazon Senor de Jesus (for their umbrella group). Their mission: to hunt down Godless elements.

Manang Iding's husband who was one of those massacred in Bonifacio last Aug. 25, was a victim of the so-called religious fanatics. So was Manong Edring who escaped unhurt. Arnel's mother and company were reportedly liquidated by the NPAs for being members of the cult.

The 4K, for *Kristohanong Katilingban alang sa Kagawasan sa mga Kabus* (Christian Society for the Liberation of the Poor), reportedly maintains a camp in the hinterlands of Zamboanga del Sur. Identifiable by their red headbands and red strips of cloth attached to their weapons, the 4Ks are said to have "at least 500

families-followers" scattered all over the Zamboanga Peninsula. According to a military official, the 4K is led by a former NPA who was disillusioned over "management matters".

Another group, the "Tadtad" brandish their own beliefs -- "to propagate the teaching of God" said an ex-Tadtad member Maximo Natingor -- with touches of cannibalism. The Tadtads' headquarters, Natingor said, is in Kasilihan, Cagayan de Oro City. Its "high priest" and founder, Sadi Catiin, lives there.

The Tadtad meaning "to chop", derived its name from its practice of "chopping 13 times, the arm of anyone who wants to become a member." The ritual, Natingor said, is a must. "If one's arm stays unhurt after chopping, then he is welcomed to the club." Their enemies -- Godless men whom

they can sense--are also chopped to death.

Natingor was a former Integrated Civilian Home Defense (ICHDF) member who was attracted to the Tadtad "for salvation". After learning the group's Latin prayers which they memorized every Friday, Tadtad members then wear the organization's paraphernalia: a black wrist band for San Tiago, red headband for San Miguel and a red-yellow-blue colored vest "inscribed with prayers". Also: an X-7 bottle with oil which Tadtads "put inside their mouths" when facing their enemies.

The Rock Christ reportedly has its base in Sergio Osmena, Zamboanga Norte. Its founder, Ayoy Balasi, died in 1982 but the group flourished even without him. An erstwhile harmless group which allegedly practice "group sex", the Rock Christ also maintains a large following scattered all over Zamboanga.

Other fanatics roving in the areas--Philippine Benevolent Missionary Association (PBMA), Dos Por Dos, New Jerusalem, Piniling Nasod, (Chosen Nation), Bira Camote, Walang Atrasan, Haring Gahum, Santanana, Crusaders World Army, Ridae--are said to be generally harmless. Still, they all practice some kind of cults and wear identifiable marks: PBMA in white frock open in front, amulets, beads. They reportedly observe utmost exclusivity and practise "good deeds". "One has to pass their rituals before one becomes a member," said a local journalist who has made friends with them.

## Counter-insurgency

A puzzle that has since plagued residents is the fact that the 4Ks, Tadtad and some Rock Christ elements now bear arms. Monsignor Caralos of Ozamis City, asked: "The witnesses in the Bonifacio massacre said those who attacked them had garands, carbines. Who among the civilians could give them these arms? If these were paltiks (homemade guns)...But garands, carbines. Only the Army has these."

An International Fact Finding Mission which visited Zamboanga Sept. 11 unearthed several instances of civilians being harassed by "armed religious fanatics". Monsignor Caralos, however, refuted their being religious. "They claim they are, but we call them para-military because they are in the frontline in the military's fight against the NPAs."

Bonifacio Chief of Police Lt. Sulpicio Moc, in an interview, unwittingly admitted a police-fanatics link. Asked about the alleged-NPA raid in the 4K camp in Purok Tres, Tiaman, Bonifacio on Aug. 5, he replied: "We even sent out men to reinforce the 4Ks." Four 4K elements allegedly died in that raid but there was no body count because "the fanatics hid their dead because it would belie their being invulnerable to bullets". The 4Ks reportedly retaliated by attacking Upper Lumapas, an NPA-controlled area according to the military, on Aug. 25. Thus, the measure.

Gen. Munoz, at his quarters in Camp Evangelista, Cagayan de Oro City, however, denied the military's link with the fanatics. "We do not arm the fanatics," he explicitly stated. If the fanatics have arms, he said, "they also have their ways." Gen. Munoz, however, did not belie the barrio-folks' allegations that some "CHDF and military men" are members of the fanatic groups. "They join the fanatics primarily because of the amulets. They also want to be invulnerable."

"All the efforts of the military in Mindanao is counter-insurgency," the commanding general said. "It is a total effort."

A military officer who asked not to be identified, traced the arming of the fanatics in Zamboanga Peninsula to the South Command in Zamboanga City. "The 4Ks are trained and armed by the Airborne but we have no control over these. It's the South Command. In fact, Col. Dilan (of 14 IB, 1st ID) tried to the 4K camp but was not allowed entry. The 4Ks has a list of military officers who are allowed to enter their camp. This list comes from the SouthCom. The 4Ks are warned not to allow anybody not listed because they might be disarmed."

Still, another military officer who also asked not to be identified, said that the practice of arming the so-called religious fanatics is a military strategy to "give the Catholic Church a dose of its own medicine". "We cannot attack the Church from the pulpit. The church is being used by the NPAs. They hit the minds of the people. So, we send out religious fanatics to break the heads, so there will be no more minds."

Any group that will help the government in the anti-insurgency drive is welcomed," he further said.

Monsignor Caralos dismissed the military talk as "allegations". "Everytime we speak out the truth, they brand us subversives." The problem, he said, is "there's too much politics and less sincerity...."

The method that the NPAs are using is very simple but scientific. And they are sincere in implementing it." He also asked: "Does the government have a program similar to what the NPAs are espousing, that we can implement to win over the people's sympathy?"

But those who have "suffered the brunt of the religious fanatics" have started looking at the other side. Some residents of Upper Lumapas, for instance, now are saying: "We only go home if the military detachment stays closer to our homes." A military detachment manned by the 9 IB, PA has been set at Lower Lumapas. "We will help them construct their camp," some able-bodied men of Lumapas promised.

At Mitugas, Tudela, a similar reaction. "We go back to harvest our crops only if the military is there...we don't want to take risks," said an old woman.

Torn by years of strife and tired of moving around, has these beleaguered people finally found "security" in the arms of the military?

Confided a Subano farmer: "We have no choice. The NPAs pass by our houses. They have arms but they are courteous. They ask us what our problems are, they said they can help us. Sometimes they ask for food. I give them, why not? Besides, I'm afraid to refuse because they have arms. When the fanatics know this, they come and kill us. Where do we go?"

A cruel war is raging in the countryside of Zamboanga Peninsula. It has no perceptible winners, only identifiable losers: a people caught in between the way of warring factions and who perhaps, may never know the truth behind the "war".

CSO: 4200/71

REPORTAGE ON ECUMENICAL MEETING, 'THREAT' TO FOREIGN GUESTS

Statement Hits 'U.S. Imperialism'

Makati MR. & MS. in English 28 Sep-4 Oct 84 pp 36, 37

[Article by Ma. Ceres P. Doyo: "Struggle Belongs to the Masses"]

[Text]

**F**OR a while, participants and even journalists covering the convention expressed mock apprehension over the possibility of a repeat performance of what happened ten years ago — Aug. 24, 1974 to be exact — when military paratroopers and SWAT men descended commando-style on the Jesuits' Sacred Heart Retreat House nestled on the gentle hills of Novaliches.

But no soldiers materialized from behind the huge trees and from the sea of tall *talahibs*; there were no paratroopers dropping from the sky. It would not have been totally unexpected, for after five days of gruelling sessions, analysis and presentation of facts, the participants of the International Ecumenical Conference came out with a statement so definite and strong that if words could topple down regimes, the statement would probably have ended doing just that.

The IEC statement was really not very different from protest statements that come one's way at protest sites except that this one was drafted with the fire of some

190 participants which included more than 20 foreigners. (see related story on p. 48).

The "affirmations" (meaning that these have been sounded many times in the past) were: "First, that the struggle belongs to the masses — the most oppressed and exploited classes and sectors — the peasants, the workers, the national minorities and the Moro peoples, the fisherfolk, the urban poor, the rank-and-file professionals and employees, the youth and students, the petty and national entrepreneurs and the women who cut across these sectors and classes and who are battling a specific sectoral oppression.

"Second, that the oppression and exploitation of the Filipino people are deeply rooted in the centuries-long feudal relationship in the countryside which has allowed the continuing domination of Philippine society by U.S. imperialism and its local counterparts.

"Third, that the churches play a supportive but important role in the struggle of the people.

"Fourth, that although the peo-

ple's struggle is national in character, it also has its international dimensions. With the danger of direct military intervention of the U.S., international solidarity becomes all the more important and necessary."

The participants categorically stressed that the legitimate demands can never be realized within the present political system. Hence, they called for "the setting up of a coalition government truly representative of all democratic and nationalist sectors, groups, alliances, parties and individuals who have consistently participated in the people's struggle".

Built around the familiar theme "Support the Filipino People's Struggle for Freedom, Justice and Democracy/Oppose the U.S.-Backed Marcos Dictatorship", the five-day conference was a reaffirmation of what transpired in Stony Point in New York last year wherein international participants as well as Philippine delegates gathered to assess the critical Philippine situation and plan for collective action. Chairing this year's conference were Bishop Julio X. Labayen of the Catholic diocese of Infanta and Bishop Erme Camba of the United Church of Christ, both of them from the Ecumenical Bishops Forum.

The conference capped the 12-day International Solidarity Celebrations/Protests which simultaneously went on in different parts of the world wherever there were groups that "supported the Philippine struggle".

Before the IEC participants settled down for the conference, the foreigners had their week-long share of Philippine experience by penetrating highly militarized regions such as Samar, Panay, Mindanao, Northern Luzon and

Southern Luzon. (See preceding stories.) Those whose fact-finding tour was limited to Metro Manila went about slum areas, factories and community organizations.

Meanwhile, toward the conference's end, international solidarity groups sent in their cables, signifying unity, adding that they too were holding their protests — in Washington, Chicago, Virginia, Los Angeles, Tokyo and several countries in Europe and the Pacific. On September 20, the International Commission of Jurists based in Geneva, Switzerland also released their Report on Human Rights and issued a statement to the press denouncing "the widespread human rights abuses" in the Philippines.

Not to be outdone, the New Zealand Labor Party which recently came to power (with the election of David Lange as prime minister after the defeat of Robert Muldoon of the National Party) came out with a unanimous resolution "to withdraw political and economic support to the Marcos government and reevaluate Wellington's aid program to the Philippines".

Except for a woman member of the Japanese Parliament, Yasuko Takemura (who was reportedly monitored by the Japanese Embassy here) who had to go home early to participate in a similar protest march in Tokyo, everyone stayed for the culminating event which was the Sept. 21 rally. Takemura however did not go without leaving a personal statement to the conference. The foreign guests marched with protesters, workers mainly, from Monumento in Caloocan to Liwasang Bonifacio. Then they too proceeded to Mendiola to help "conquer the bridge". It was, for them, a baptism of fire, and literally of water, what with



the incessant rain, and after a daylong march and a night of vigil by the barbed bridge, they too got their share of police assault on the morning of Sept. 22 — by way of water cannons, smoke bombs and truncheons (see page 22). For a while Mendiola looked to them like their bridge of no return. At break of day the police had forcibly broken up the ranks of these foreign protesters. But not their spirits though. Many of them will still be around for more, and for

those who are going home soon to their homelands, more stories to share with their compatriots', more reasons "to organize in support of the Philippine struggle".

At press time, the foreign participants were threatened by deportation for joining the Sept. 21 rally and even giving speeches against the government. The Commission on Immigration and Deportation said the foreigners' acts constitute "political interference". MM

### NZ Participant's View

Makati MR. & MS. in English 28 Sep-4 Oct 84 p 48

[Article by Ma. Ceres P. Doyo]

[Text]

**I**T used to be that we knew exactly where we stood in relation to the next blade of grass." Kiwi Pesamino of Aotearoa, also known as New Zealand (pop. approx. 3.5 million — 8-9% of which are Maoris and 2-3% are Samoans), sums up how it was before the white colonizers came to her islands. Born in Samoa and now a citizen of New Zealand, Kiwi has not forgotten her roots. And even as she digs back into her past, forward she goes to reach out to peoples with the same predicament in other lands.

A community worker with the Anglican Social Services back home, Kiwi's job is basically that of helping the unemployed and homeless minorities in Hot Valley Region of Wellington. She is an active member of the Philippine Support Group in New Zealand and for this reason she came to the Philippines early this month to participate in the International

Solidarity Week which was capped by a protest march on Sept. 21. In the New Zealand contingent were three others — Zena Tamanui and Wally Campbell, both Maoris and Rosalyn Coventry, a white blond woman who has joined her brown fellow Aotearoans in their struggle.

Kiwi, Zena, Rosalyn and Wally, along with other foreign visitors spent a week in the Cordilleras among the Kalingas. The heightened militarization in that region and the plight of the tribal minorities were among what struck Kiwi most.

"The struggle for self-determination among Kalingas is similar to the struggle of the Maoris and the Samoans," Kiwi notes. "We too want control of our own natural resources and have a voice in the political process." In New Zealand, Kiwi adds, the situation, though similar to what is happening here has a slightly different

color. "There we claim to be democratic because majority prevails. But the majority are whites."

Coming from the minority herself, Kiwi is concerned about the plight of the Kalingas, particularly the threat to their way of life from the government development projects. She asks, "Who is planning for whom and for whose benefit?" She finds it strange that Kalingas must now secure permits to go to their own farmlands. The fact-finding team to Kalinga of which Kiwi was part has brought back with them a report on the situation in the Cordilleras. One case that she particularly remembers is that of a family wherein a son was killed, one is missing and one is in hiding. With the counterinsurgency move where the Kalingas are the underdogs, Kiwi cannot help but assert as if she was one of them: "But the Kalingas are supposed to be the warriors of the land!"

Kiwi naturally feels a strong affinity with the Kalingas. "We are basically land people. The Kalinga's *bodong* (the peace pact which is done amidst festive ceremonies) is like our own Kava ceremony. We too use native wine which we pour to the ground to acknowledge Mother Earth." Kabunian, the God of the Kalingas is also Tupua, the God of the Samoans.

When the whites came in 1840, Kiwi explains, they brought with them strange new ways. They brought a cross on one hand and a trader's pouch on the other. Kiwi also touches on the women's issue and adds that before all this,

Samoan women were regarded with high esteem and stressed that it took a strong woman named Salamina to unite four districts in the island. Then the colonizers came peddling their "housewife mentality". Because Samoans were then considered by the whites to be inferior because of their race and sex, Kiwi's mother had to take on a white surname to enter convent school.

"Samoans were brought to New Zealand to provide cheap labor. Polynesians in New Zealand are kept apart from each other." Kiwi sadly notes the move towards free trade zones (just like in the Philippines) which serve foreign interests. Tourism and entertainment for foreigners is also on the upward trend. "Samoa should not be a nation for wine service," Kiwi protests. But another thing that concerns Kiwi most is the fact that although Samoa has been independent since 1962, it is now becoming more dependent on New Zealand, Australia and the U.S. for aid.

Kiwi does not particularly recall a specific turning point in her life that led to her involvement in the plight of the oppressed minorities. Her family, she says, has this tradition, her grandfather having died fighting during the Mau revolt in Samoa.

"Our movement in New Zealand is fairly young compared to yours. In terms of Church involvement in people's struggles, the Philippines is light years ahead. We have not yet experienced harassments like you do here, but we have no illusions." For Kiwi and many like her, the struggle must continue.

## Militant Groups Defend Foreigners

Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 27 Sep 84 p 8

[Text] Seven militant organizations yesterday defended the participation of foreign church and human rights leaders in the 15-hour stake-out in Mendiola last Sept. 22, saying that "the act was in consonance with their avowed solidarity with all oppressed peoples of the world."

Some 5,000 protesters were violently dispersed by truncheon-wielding government troops, resulting in the wounding of scores of demonstrators.

In a joint statement, the militant groups said, "We recognize their contribution to the Filipino people's ultimate goal of ousting and dismantling the US-backed Marcos dictatorship."

The statement was signed by the Nationalist Alliance for Justice, Freedom and Democracy (NAJFD) the Kilusang Mayo Uno (KMU), the League of Filipino Students (LFS), the National Ecumenical Forum for Church's Response (NEFCR), Task Force Detainees of the Philippines (TFDP), the Ecumenical Partnership for International Concerns (EPIC) and the Ecumenical Bishops' Forum (EBFP).

The statement was issued in reaction to the announcement by Commission of Immigration and Deportation Edmundo Reyes that "deportation proceedings are being readied against these foreigners for interfering in the domestic affairs of the Philippines."

The "foreigners" being referred by Reyes were the delegates to the International Ecumenical Conference in the Struggle of the Filipino People held last Sept. 17-21.

"They (the foreigners) were, and are, friends in solidarity not only of the Filipino people but also of the oppressed and the exploited in other parts of the world," the statement said.

Instead of hitting the Ecumenical conference delegates, the militant organization said the government should look into the "Marcos dictatorship which auctioned the Philippines off the block, gratis et amore, to the local ruling clique, the foreign transnational corporations, the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund."

CSO: 4200/71

## BRIEFS

'LIBERATION' GROUP IN LEYTE--Even in Leyte, the land of the First Lady, militant protest groups have started to mushroom. One of the more recent ones is Katalwasan, a "Waray" word which means liberation. It is an acronym for a newly formed umbrella organization from various sectors in Leyte province which aims, according to its organizers, to "realize freedom and democracy." Although relatively still a young organization, Katalwasan has to date already initiated marches, rallies, symposia and seminars. "Katalwasan believes that freedom and democracy can only be realized if the US-backed Marcos dictatorship is dismantled," a press statement announcing its organization explained. It is also one of the newest affiliates of the Coalition of Organizations for the Realization of Democracy (CORD). Katalwasan members include: the PDP-Laban of Eastern Leyte; the Integrated Lay Association of Workers (ILAW), Association of Religious Sisters of Palo Archdiocese (ARSPA), a group of paramedics called Kapas, an organization of area leaders in the Redemptorist Church called Kamot, and individual members from UP-Tacloban, UP faculty Club and the Bethany Hospital Employees' Union. [Text] [Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 24 Sep 84 pp 3, 6]

DETAINEES' ALLOWANCES HIKE--The President hiked effective Sept. 16 the daily subsistence allowance of prisoners and political detainees under military custody. The figure was raised from ₱6 to ₱8.50 a day. The hike came after a long campaign by political detainees and their relatives and supporters. [Text] [Davao City THE MINDANAO DAILY MIRROR in English 28 Sep 84 p 10]

CSO: 4200/60

## MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

### ACTIVITIES OF HOAN KIEM PEOPLE'S COURT REVIEWED

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 8 Aug 84 p 2

[Article: "Operations of Hoan Kiem Precinct People's Court"]

[Text] During the first 6 months of this year the Hoan Kiem Precinct People's Court directed its efforts toward serving the political tasks of the locality. Through trial work, the precinct court contributed to the struggle against crime, protected socialist property, ensured political security, public order and social safety, and combatted negatives in economic management, distribution and circulation. Trying promptly and correctly cases of infringement of socialist property, violations of draft laws, disruption of public order and security, etc., the precinct court upheld the law, order, and social discipline. For the past 6 months, the entire precinct has tried 140 cases within the span of 30 days (commencing with assumption of jurisdiction).

During the course of carrying out trial policy, the court has devoted attention to sternly sentencing and harshly punishing ringleaders, conspirators, and repeat offenders. For example, the court sentenced a professional criminal to 7 year's imprisonment and prohibited residence in the Hanoi area for 3 years following completion of the term of imprisonment. A speculator in western drugs not only was sentenced to 3 year's imprisonment but was fined 66,000 dong as well.

In civil cases, not one had to be nullified or seriously amended over the past 6 months. Most of the civil cases in Hoan Kiem are complicated, violent disputes about housing, many having dragged on for several years. Over the past 6 months the entire precinct has concentrated on handling 12 cases involving housing. The cases have been tried without errors. None has been tried without having proper jurisdiction. Correctly recognizing that civil disputes stem from internal dissension among people, the precinct court urgently hears cases while simultaneously pursuing reconciliation and persuasion, and strengthening unity. For the past 6 months, the precinct court has coordinated with sectors to settle eight civil disputes amicably.

However, there still are some cases in Hoan Kiem Precinct which are handled slowly or improperly.

From now until the end of the year, the Hoan Kiem Precinct court will continue to hold trials and step up other aspects of its work, contribute to the market management and economic and social management struggle, support the positions and policies of the party and state, preserve the legal system, strictly uphold the law, and bring the people's right of collective ownership into full play.

## MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

### HO CHI MINH CITY 1983 INSPECTION ACTIVITIES REVIEWED

Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG in Vietnamese 26 Jul 84 p 2

[Article by Hai Nam: "Looking Back on People's Inspection and Workers Inspection Activities in 1983"]

[Text] In 1983, there were 23 more wards and villages in the city which formed people's inspection committees. Thus, there were 329 out of 33 wards and villages which had such committees. Workers inspection committees were also formed in 451 out of a total of 597 primary level units of the committees, sectors, and services within the city. The Municipal Inspection Committee held many vocational training classes for 87 people's inspection committees and 107 workers inspection committees with 1,713 people participating. Many inspection committees from precincts, districts, and sectors are maintaining monthly exchanges with inspection committees at installations and giving them much more experience in inspection work.

In 1983, people's and workers inspection operations were in part more active, diversified, and successful than in past years. They intensified inspections of and control over key economic and social fields in production installations as well as participated in city-wide, unified inspection drives on distributing grain, power, and fuel, registering businesses, collecting taxes, delivering products from collective and individual production installations, etc. People's inspection committees in Phu Nhuan Precinct inspected a number of grain stores, discovered many discrepancies, and stopped the improper sale of grain to 2,781 people, reducing by 25 tons the amount of grain each month. The People's Inspection Committee of Ward 4, Tan Binh Precinct, inspected precinct consumer cooperatives, discovered corrupt management boards, and forced them to pay back the entire 20,000 dong to the collective and put forward a motion to re-elect new management boards. In Precinct 10, people's inspection committees held 48 inspections of ward consumer cooperatives and discovered many instances of illegal trading, recovering more than 400,000 dong for the state. In a single case, Ward 12 had sold more than 6 million packs of cigarettes on the "free" market. The Precinct 10 Inspection Committee entered a motion to try the responsible people and recovered unreported profits remaining at the cooperative of 1.5 million dong which were then deposited in the precinct's bank. The people's inspection committees of Binh Thanh Precinct also organized 39 inspections of ward consumer cooperatives and discovered many violations such as: inaccurate weighing, measuring, and counting; unclear record-keeping; and loose management permitting the waste and loss of property belonging to the state and collective.

The people's inspection committees of the wards having the Ba Chieu and Thi Nghe markets helped to collect hundreds of thousands of dong in back taxes and 60,000 dong owed to cooperatives. The workers inspection committee of the Building Management Service discovered 53 violations of socialist property valued at 385,959 dong, solved 47 of them, and recovered 281,159 dong. The Binh Dong Port Workers Inspection Committee inspected its internal grain distribution system, discovered and returned to the collective 5 tons of rice crooks had traded on the outside, and entered a motion to try the offender.

Along with control and inspection activities, the people's inspection committees of Precinct 10, Precinct 11, Binh Thanh Precinct, Tan Binh Precinct, etc., and the workers inspection committees of the industrial, grain, banking, educational, etc., sectors also satisfactorily carried out receptions and contributed to resolving complaints from citizens. During the third quarter of 1983 alone, the Precinct 11 people's inspection committees held more than 250 receptions. During the first 10 months of 1983, Precinct 11 people's inspection committees received and contributed to resolving 773 complaints from the people. In 1983, only 131 people's inspection committees reported holding more than 20,000 receptions for people, receiving 5,487 complaints, and satisfying 3,840 of them for a rate of 70 percent.

However, people's inspection and workers inspection efforts were still fraught with many persistent aspects. The operations of people's inspection committees and workers inspection committees in many places are: not tied closely to the inspection of economic and social management efforts in installations; seldom are concerned with exchanging experience in the realities of work, study and advanced models. No one manages and guides tasks in many workers inspection committees, so operations are incoherent, sporadic, and ineffective. Implementation of management and guidance functions for the people's inspection work of state inspection agencies is incomplete, shallow, and untimely. A number of precinct, district, sector, and service leaders lack concern for people's inspection and workers inspection work, inadequately inspect, supervise and guide the movement, and fail to devote attention to improving cadres and creating favorable conditions for inspection committees to operate. Many party committees and unit chiefs do not fully realize the role and position of the people's inspection and workers inspection organization and are indifferent to leading, guiding, and directing the movement. Even so, some people's inspection committees operate well and discover violations related to leadership which are immediately eliminated yet still cause difficulties and make it impossible for people's inspection committees to continue operations.

In mentioning the above, we hope that party committee echelons and the leadership of localities, departments, sectors, and installations will devote even more attention to leading and guiding the people's inspection and workers inspection activities, create favorable conditions for inspection committees to operate, and actively contribute to inspecting and controlling implementation of the positions and policies of the party and state in installations.

## MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

### 7TH MILITARY REGION COURT TRIES IMPERSONATOR, DESERTERS

Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG in Vietnamese 23 Jun 84 p 4

[Article by T. Th.: "The Military Court of Military Region 7 Tries Nguyen Van Hung Charged with "Impersonating an Army Officer, Illegal Dealings" and Nguyen Tan Hop and Nguyen Van Hung Charged With "Going AWOL, Illegal Possession of Weapons, and Stealing the Property of Other Citizens"]

[Text] On 21 June, the Military Court of Military Region 7 opened a high and a low instance court session to try Nguyen Van Hung, charged with "impersonating an army officer, illegal dealings" and Nguyen Tan Hop and Nguyen Van Hung, who are charged with "going AWOL, illegal possession of weapons, and stealing the private property of other citizens."

Nguyen Van Hung, formerly a serviceman, in 1973 he was disciplined and transferred to the Ba Vi state farm. After that, he left to go to Luong Son District, Hoa Binh Province, to engage in illegal activities. In 1978 he went to Ho Chi Minh City. On the train, he met with Mrs Nam, the wife of a puppet officer undergoing reeducation, who was on her way back from visiting with him; he introduced himself as a major in the People's Army who is on duty in Military Region 7. Upon this, Mrs Nam asked him to arrange for her husband's early release. He acquiesced and through many promises and deception, he managed to get from Mrs Nam 15 "chi" [equivalent to 3.75 grams each] of gold. In Ho Chi Minh City, he lived in Tan Thoi Nhat Village, Hoc Mon District, where lived his elder sister. He passed himself off as a major, then a lieutenant colonel, claimed that he was assigned to Military Region 7, and made use of a number of fake letterheads and seals representing various army units in order to carry out illegal activities. Knowing his illegal doings, the sister had counseled him on many occasions but he did not listen, instead he went to live with Nguyen Thi Hong, the wife of a puppet officer undergoing reeducation. He continued to use many fake papers claiming to be in the army in order to go to various organs and buy commodities, which he then sold for a profit. In September 1980 he learned that Mr Luu Van Long, of Tan Thoi Nhat village, had a son by the name of Luu Van Ky, who was being detained by the public security officers of Hoc Mon District because he had stolen some socialist property. He promised that he would take care of Mr Long's son and get him out, for which he received from Mr Long 1,700 dong and 10 packs of "Sa-mit" cigarettes. In 1981, taking advantage of the fact that they had been comrades in arms, he stole from Tran Ngoc Kiem a K-59 rifle together with five bullets and some other papers.



The Military Court of Military Region 7 has analyzed the criminal behavior of Nguyen Van Hung as damaging to the honor and prestige of the People's Army, and as violating the existing policies and laws. At court, Nguyen Van Hung with bowed head accepted his guilt, receiving a sentence of 5 years in jail, with all the illegally acquired property confiscated and turned over to the state treasury.

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Nguyen Tan Hop and Nguyen Van Hung belong to units E.874 and Front 779. Hop was allowed by his unit to go for dental care at Hospital 7E. After leaving the hospital, instead of going back to his unit, he deserted and went home. Hung quit his unit and went back to the city on 10 January 1984. On 26 January 1984 Hop and Hung decided to go out together, carrying with them an M.67 grenade. At 10 pm of the same day, seeing two young men named On Phien and Nguyen Son Lam on their Honda stopping to buy some bread near the gate of Military Hospital 7E, Hung approached them and used the grenade to scare them. He put his hand in Lam's shirt pocket to take 200 dong and forced Lam to give him his Honda, otherwise he would pull the pin. In his panic Lam fled, Hop forced Phien to start the Honda, then grabbed 30 dong right out of Phien's hand. With the Honda already started, Hung fled with Hop on the vehicle. At midnight of the same day, both got arrested by the security police of Subward 12, Precinct 1.

In front of the court, both Hop and Hung lowered their heads and acknowledged their crime. The court sentenced Nguyen Tan Hop to 3 years 6 months in jail and Nguyen Van Hung to 2 years 6 months in jail, and at the end of their prison sentences, both will be dismissed from the Army.

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CSO: 4207/418

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

COUNTERFEIT BEER, CIGARETTES PREVALENT IN HO CHI MINH CITY

Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG in Vietnamese 26 Jul 84 p 4

[Article by T.H. in 'Consumers' Views' column: "Story: Counterfeit Goods"]

[Text] Economic police units in the precincts have handled dozens of cases in just the past 2 weeks and with only two "items," counterfeit beer and counterfeit cigarettes. Economic policemen in Precinct 5 state that, according to preliminary investigations, hundreds of cases of counterfeit beer have been sold daily at the Le Hong Phong bus depot and at the corner of Nguyen Chi Thanh and Ly Thuong Kiet, and then are taken to central region provinces. Permit me to present the counterfeit beer-making "arrangement" of Bui Ngoc H., who was just arrested on 11 July in Ward 24 of T.B. Precinct. He would buy draft beer in the area surrounding the brewery, return to his home next to a restroom (for discretion) and, after corking the bottles, take them to the "steamer" in the bathroom next door. Everyone has to shudder upon hearing this "production arrangement." This does not mention the problems of product quality nor the disruption of the marketplace because of the large quantity of this type of counterfeit good, only the "hygiene and health" of people put up to ridicule, which is also deserving of public condemnation. The economic policemen added: The "installations" making this counterfeit beer are not counted on one's fingertips (Ward X alone has had up to 30 counterfeit beer-making installations discovered), and the counterfeit beer market in this city is not only at the Le Hong Phong bus depot or the beer stands at the Nguyen Chi Thanh intersection.

And counterfeit cigarettes? Generally speaking, every stand and store has them. The "arrangement" for this item is similar to the above, meaning that the precept of "secrecy" must be ensured, so the darker, more secluded the workplace, the better.

These types of counterfeit items abuse people's health. The first and foremost responsibility belongs with the person making the counterfeit goods, those who put the people's health up for sale. These people will be punished under the law (and, as everyone agrees, the heavier the punishment for this type of person, the better). But they are not "falling out of the sky." Their production "installations" have to be located in a neighborhood, block, or ward somewhere. They therefore cannot make profits safely through this unlawful "occupation" if each one of us is more concerned with society and life. Maybe then there will no longer be counterfeit goods and the people making them.

## MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

### COUNTERFEIT CIGARETTE MAKERS ARRESTED IN HO CHI MINH CITY

Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG in Vietnamese 2 Aug 84 p 3

[Article by T.Q.T.-V.Q.: "Uncovering a Site Making Counterfeit Cigarettes"]

[Text] Market management forces of Ward 10, Binh Thanh Precinct, in coordination with the precinct's market management committee and economic public security, recently launched a drive to inspect sites making counterfeit cigarettes which bear the state labels "Mai," "Hoa Mai" and "Da Lat" on Ngo Tung Chau, Phan Van Tri and Tang Bat Ho streets in Ward 10, Binh Thanh Precinct.

The Binh Thanh Precinct People's Committee's decision was to conduct an administrative inspection of eight households: five households on Tang Bat Ho Street belonging to Nguyen Thi Huong (no 2/49), Truong Van Quy (no 2/64), Nguyen Thi Nho (no 2/64), Nguyen Thi Cham (no 2/36), and Nguyen Van Hoa (no 2/46); two households on Ngo Tung Chau Street belonging to Tran Thi Xuan (no 256/7) and Tran Ngoc Anh (no 266); one household at 200 Phan Van Tri Street. The evidence gathered included: 540 packs of counterfeit Da Lat, Mai, and Hoa Mai cigarettes, 62 kilograms of processed yet unpackaged tobacco, 178 kilograms of unprocessed tobacco, 5 kilograms of "Capstan" and Mai labels, 1 kilogram of stamps of various types, 500 grams of foil, 15 Hoa Mai and Da Lat seals, and so on.

At Alley 2, Tong Bat Ho Street, 79 places are making counterfeit cigarettes bearing the state label, each day throwing approximately 15,000 packs on the market. The ringleaders making the counterfeit cigarettes are very clever. They do not centralize in a single place but rather split up the operations and rent each place for a given job. They move around locations for ordering goods and immediately move any idle site to another locality. Recently, a gang went to N. household belonging to neighborhood team 9, Block 1, Ward 10, to establish a place for doing business. However, the neighboring families exposed the trickery of this ringleader to the head of the household, clearly laid out the dangers of making counterfeit cigarettes and the huge unjust profits they get compared with the small income of the person used as their henchman, and notified the authorities. Exposed, the ringleader slipped away without a trace. This work by neighborhood team 9 was praised by many families and the authorities. On the morning of 23 July, the Binh Thanh Precinct Market Management Committee invited many people in 62 sites rolling counterfeit cigarettes to undergo education. Many households have made declarations on their own, turned over evidence, and voluntarily broken off from the ringleader carrying on the illegal business.

## AGRICULTURE

### ACHIEVEMENTS OF NAM BO LEADERS IN COOPERATIVIZATION DISCUSSED

Hanoi, KHOA HOC VA KY THUAT NONG NGHIEP in Vietnamese No 264, Jun 84 pp 243-246

[Article: "Building Advanced Agricultural Collectives and Cooperatives in the Provinces of Nam Bo"]

[Text] As of the end of 1983, the provinces of Nam Bo had 17,720 collectives, each of which has an average of 37.6 hectares of farmland, and 234 cooperatives, with an average of 149 hectares of farmland apiece. These collectives and cooperatives account for 36.5 percent of farm families and 29 percent of farmland. The cooperativization movement has been increasingly tied to economic and social requirements, in general. For example, the collectives and cooperatives within the Mekong Delta, the key rice producing region, account for 89 percent of the number of collectives and cooperatives in Nam Bo. In high yield rice growing areas, areas with multicropping requirements and zones that have special security and national defense requirements, collectives and cooperatives have developed more rapidly. In terms of their quality, the collectives and cooperatives have increasingly displayed their superiority over the private economy and are drawing farmers to the movements to build water conservancy projects, use new crop varieties and so forth in order to constantly raise crop yields and set good examples in the fulfillment of obligations to the state.

Some 1,009 collectives (compared to 662 in 1980, a 152.4 percent increase) and 69 cooperatives are above average or advanced units. Every province and zone has its own leader.

The advanced collectives and cooperatives have emerged within different economic areas: areas raising rice, subsidiary food crop production areas, areas raising industrial crops, vegetables and so forth. Some collectives and cooperatives have become advanced cooperatives following the challenges of 9 or 10 production seasons and some achieved good results in their very first season and became advanced units within the next few seasons. Some collectives and cooperatives experienced difficulties caused by natural disasters and the weather during their first or second production seasons but then went on to become advanced collectives and cooperatives. Some advanced collectives have developed into cooperatives measuring 200 to 300 hectares.

The advanced collectives and cooperatives have the following distinguishing characteristics in common:

1. Completing the basic steps involved in the organizing of collectives well, upholding the principle of voluntary association and establishing the collective ownership of the means of production at the very outset.

The advanced collectives and cooperatives did a good job of redistributing cropland before organizing collectives and cooperatives. Many places employed transitional forms of organization, generally the production solidarity team. These places performed good propaganda work and used the general economic plans for collectives and cooperatives as their theme, as a practical, comprehensive theme, in their agitation among the masses.

Collectives and cooperatives have become advanced units because they have resolutely and skillfully applied many policies in order to collectivize the primary means of production during the very first days of their existence, beginning with cropland, thereby immediately creating a superior position for the socialist economy. This is the first key to, the fundamental element in socialist production relations.

While they were collectivizing cropland, these collectives and cooperatives also attached importance to controlling the agricultural equipment that directly supports production by means of forms of organization suited to each period of time, from the time when this equipment was only being managed and used until the collectivization of this equipment was established.

Not including large tractors, the advanced collectives and cooperatives have cooperativized the following:

--40.9 percent of harrows have been put under collective ownership (81 percent within the cooperative sector).

--8.3 percent of buffalo and cattle have been put under collective ownership (87 percent within the cooperative sector).

--32.5 percent of insecticide sprayers have been collectivized (78 percent within the cooperative sector).

--50 percent of threshing machines have been collectivized (78 percent within the cooperative sector).

2. Continuously strengthening material-technical bases and promptly applying achievements in biology to support production and collective welfare.

The advanced collectives and cooperatives have given their attention to strengthening their initial material-technical bases. As a result of performing good water conservancy work, they have expanded the amount of area under cultivation by clearing land and practicing multicropping and have implemented technical measures well. The strengthening and development of collectives and cooperatives in a manner closely tied to stepping up production and reorganizing and expanding water conservancy and fields are the

general trend, the distinguishing features of the process of cooperativization closely tied to the construction of water conservancy projects within many localities.

These collectives and cooperatives have also given their attention to building granaries and drying yards and some have constructed livestock pens and facilities for developing the trade sector, such as storehouses, grain mills and brick kilns. Some have established cooperation in the construction of material-technical bases among collectives, established joint businesses and ties involving the use of tractors, crop protection, the use of pumps and so forth (My Dong Village, Cao Lanh District in Dong Thap Province), thereby opening an important direction, namely, the establishment of joint businesses between tractor collectives and agricultural production collectives, and linking the operations of tractors to the results of agricultural production.

Collectives and cooperatives have accumulated capital in a variety of ways: by mobilizing a portion of the surplus labor of their members; by borrowing capital at reasonable interest rates and carrying out the collectivization of industrial installations in a manner closely tied to agricultural production; by mobilizing capital through the purchase of shares in order to procure primary means of production, such as pumps, threshing machines, buffalo, cattle, storehouses, drying yards, agricultural product processing plants and so forth, thereby strengthening the material bases of the collective and, in this way, tying collective members more closely to their collectives.

3. Implementing a progressive and dynamic management system, vigorously mobilizing capital, labor and land, mobilizing the capital among the people and taking the first steps toward a new division of labor.

The advanced production collectives and cooperatives have given their attention to partially reorganizing production and redistributing labor under suitable guidelines and planning and have attached importance to practicing intensive cultivation, gradually eliminating monoculture and establishing general businesses. Some have begun to establish an industrial-agricultural economic structure.

--Crop production: the amount of area under cultivation at collectives and cooperatives has increased as a result of attention being given to multicropping. Many collectives and cooperatives in areas that once only raised one crop per year have now shifted the majority or all of their land to two crops per year. Some have increased the number of crops raised per year from two to three and have increased the percentage of land used to raise subsidiary food crops and industrial crops.

The coefficient of cropland use at the advanced collectives and cooperatives is 1.6 times. Some have achieved a coefficient of 2.5-2.8 times (the average in Nam Bo, including land that is lying fallow or waiting for the next crop, is 0.91).

The collectives have attached importance to practicing intensive cultivation and raising their crop yields by performing good water conservancy work, building and improving fields, improving their soil, using new, high yield

varieties in place of old, low yield varieties, properly arranging their seasonal schedules, taking integrated technical measures, concerning themselves with the use of organic fertilizer and so forth.

At the collectives and cooperatives, rice yields have risen markedly. The average rice yields of the advanced collectives and cooperatives in the provinces of Nam Bo is 3.5 to 4 tons per hectare per season, 1 ton per hectare more than the yields achieved by private producers, with some places achieving yields twice as high as private producers. In Ben Tre Province, the number of collectives and cooperatives averaging 4 to 5 tons per hectare per season has increased three-fold compared to 1982. In Tien Giang Province, the collectives and cooperatives in the high yield areas are recording average yields of 5 to 6 tons per hectare.

--Livestock production and the trade sector: the advanced collectives and cooperatives have made stronger progress in developing livestock production and the trade sector, both in terms of their mode of operation and the scale of production. This confirms that collectives and cooperatives can expand their general businesses and carry out expanded reproduction through joint businesses and economic ties and by mobilizing capital among the people (of course, these efforts are still limited by their scale and level of production). It also confirms that they have begun to reach a higher level of business accounting.

Some collectives and cooperatives that have the necessary conditions have given their attention to developing the cultivation and harvesting of shrimp, river fish and field fish. Noteworthy in this regard is the Tan Hoi 2 Collective (in Hong Ngu District, Dong Thap Province) which raises beardless catfish, shrimp and "linh" fish [a small fresh water fish that lives in schools in the Mekong River during the flood season] and has established a joint business with neighboring collectives in the harvesting of shrimp and fish. Many collectives in Minh Hai Province have successfully coordinated the growing of rice and pisciculture.

Some collectives and cooperatives have also developed agricultural and food product processing trades, such as the milling of rice, the processing of livestock feed and sugar refining, and have established minor repair and blacksmith sections.

A number of collectives in Ho Chi Minh City have given their attention to coordinating rush production, the weaving of mats, furniture weaving and the production of handicraft and art products for exportation.

On the other hand, in the face of the need for economy of scale and the requirements involved in developing production, the collectives have gradually expanded their joint businesses and economic ties. This is a new factor that has emerged among the collectives within each area, within each cluster of villages, a factor that has closely linked them to the district and opened new capabilities for producing many products and goods for society (grain and food products as well as small industry and handicraft goods), thereby helping to increase the income of collective and cooperative members, resolve the antagonism stemming from the high percentage of idle labor and open new

directions for the establishment of a new division of labor at each installation and within the district.

The product contracts with individual laborers have had a major impact in strengthening and developing collectives and have been one of the decisive elements in the strong development of the cooperativization movement over the past 2 years. The collectives employing product contracts have markedly increased their yields and efficiency. However, product contracts are still something new and somewhat complicated. Product contracts require good, detailed preparations, especially the preparation of economic-technical quotas and labor quotas, land surveys, the reassessment of contract output quotas and the preparation of cadres who know how to provide management based on the product contract system in order to insure success. In the collectives and cooperatives of Nam Bo, where commodity production is well developed, business instincts are rather strong and very good conditions exist for expanding the trade sector, the decision concerning in which areas of production to implement product contracts first and in which areas they should be implemented last is also determined by the requirements faced in developing production and business and by the awareness of the masses. The Phu Loi Thuong Collective in Ben Tre and the Tan Ba Cooperative in Song Be, units which have expanded their production and business rather rapidly and initiated product contracts in many areas of production before implementing product contracts for rice production, have achieved high labor efficiency and productivity and raised the income of their members while accumulating capital and fulfilling their obligations to the state better.

Those places that have clearly distinguished between the redistribution of cropland and the agitation among the masses to organize collectives, on the one hand, and product contracts, on the other hand, have achieved good results from product contracts and developed their production collectives and cooperatives rapidly and well.

4. In distribution, the production collectives and cooperatives have balanced the three interests, waged an effective struggle against private merchants and given the state control of much of the social product.

The realities of distribution at collectives and cooperatives have shown that the income of the three sectors has been steadily increasing and the three interests have been brought into balance:

- The state sector: 30.2 percent
- The collective sector: 12.7 percent
- Collective members: 57.1 percent.

The value of the manday at the advanced collectives and cooperatives in the eastern region is 8 to 10 kilograms. In the Mekong Delta, it is 15-18 kilograms, with some collectives achieving an average of 40-50 kilograms.

The average income per laborer at the advanced collectives and cooperatives exceeds 1 ton per season, with some places achieving an average of 2-3 tons per season. The majority of households have a higher income now than when they were engaged in private production. At the Tan Hoi 2 Collective (Hong



Ngu District, Dong Thap Province), the average household has an income of 5-6 tons per year, with some households earning as much as 10 tons.

The funds of the collective have constantly grown, especially the capital accumulation fund, with an average of 1,500 dong per hectare being deposited in this fund. As a result, collectives have purchased additional machinery, buffalo and cattle and constructed a number of additional material-technical bases supporting production and serving the welfare of the collective.

Practically all of the advanced collectives and cooperatives have obtained on their own most of the capital needed for production, construction, the purchase of means of production and the development of the trade sector, an average of 70 to 80 percent of the total capital needed, with some collectives achieving complete self-sufficiency in capital.

The advanced collectives and cooperatives have rapidly and systematically fulfilled their grain obligations to the state. In addition, collective members have sold much paddy in trade for consumer goods under contracts and at negotiated prices to the state. An average of 1,091 kilograms of grain per hectare has been mobilized, with many collectives mobilizing 2 to 3 tons per hectare.

The advanced collectives and cooperatives in Ben Tre Province have mobilized twice as much grain per hectare for the state as private producers.

Some agricultural production collectives have set up small marketing counters to procure products from the household economy of collective members and the people and supply necessary consumer goods. These earn workpoints for those who conduct them, earn income for the collective in the form of a reasonable commission and serve the positive purposes of participating in market management, assisting marketing cooperatives in the formation of a widespread commerce network within the countryside and effectively struggling against the exploitative business practices of private merchants.

5. Cooperativization has provided the material conditions needed to build the countryside in every respect.

In a manner closely linked to developing production and increasing their income, the collectives and cooperatives have concerned themselves with the development of cultural activities, education and public health services and have conducted increased cultural activities within collectives, thereby making positive contributions to building the new countryside, establishing the new culture and molding the new man.

The supplementary education movement, child care centers, kindergartens and the care of mothers and newborns have also developed.

Some collectives and cooperatives have also constructed rural communications systems, concerned themselves with building houses and given attention to helping families of their members purchase necessary conveniences, thereby partially changing the lives of their members. Many superstitions and social

ills, such as thievery, gambling, alcoholism and so forth, are gradually being abolished and have been completely eliminated at some places.

6. The corps of cadres must be of sufficient size, its quality must be constantly improved and there must be good coordination between cadres and the masses.

In the well operated collectives, especially the advanced collectives, the day to day management provided by cadres is of key importance. These are cadres who possess patriotism, possess a love of socialism, have voluntarily associated themselves with collective production, know their collectives' fields, know how to provide economic management, dare to take action, feel responsibility to the collective, are loyal, honest and dedicated and have the trust of the masses. The movement will produce good cadres and good cadres are an important factor in leading collectives to increasingly high levels of development.

The experience gained in the advanced collectives and cooperatives shows that to select cadres who meet these standards, it is first of all necessary to enable the mass of collective members to practice true democracy in the selection, nomination and election process. Cadres can be selected from within the mass movement, especially among cadres of the production solidarity teams, and from among persons who are skilled in production. As a result of continuous training closely coordinated with the creativity of the masses, cadres serve as the nucleus in the efforts to introduce science and technology into collective production, develop good methods of operation and uphold the right of collective ownership of cooperative members.

The localities have attached importance to cadre training planning and plans in order to provide the collectives and cooperatives with a sufficient number of cadres of increasingly high quality.

7. Party leadership is the factor determining the quantitative and qualitative development of the cooperativization movement, of the advanced collectives and cooperatives.

Cooperativization is a profound, thorough and comprehensive revolution of farmers advancing toward socialism, consequently, it must be under the leadership of the party of the working class. Party organizations must reach consensus on the basis of discussing, struggling to implement and strictly observing the positions and policies of the party and must make agricultural cooperativization their task of central importance. They must assign competent cadres to staff positions, manage agriculture in close coordination with the various sectors, thereby achieving a combined strength, and simultaneously carry out the three revolutions within the countryside. One matter that is of practical significance and has become an experience from which there can be no deviation is the need to correctly resolve the problem of cadres, party members and workers and personnel of the state who have improper ties to farmland, are linked to exploitation and impede cooperativization. The jobs mentioned above cannot simply be performed once and considered finished; rather, they entail a regular, continuous effort and

some places must even redo their work in a particular area over and over again to achieve success.

We must provide good management and successfully establish the new, more efficient and more productive method of operating with its more complex production tools and larger scale of production. We must raise leadership standards and improve organizational and managerial skills. Improving one's management skills must become the task of every party member and management cadre, especially district and village cadres. Facts have proven that if we are not well versed in the policies of the party, if we do not learn from practice, we cannot lead the cooperativization movement in Nam Bo forward. During the past 2 years, as a result of implementing the policy on the successive training of party members and cadres, from district party committee members to party members and core mass cadres on the basic level, many places have brought about strong quantitative and qualitative changes in their locality's cooperativization movement.

February, 1984

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CSO: 4209/17

## AGRICULTURE

### FIRST PLANT GENE BANK ESTABLISHED WITH SOVIET HELP

Hanoi TO QUOC in Vietnamese Aug 84 pp 36,37

[Article by Vu Boi Tuyen: "First Gene Bank in Vietnam"]

[Text] In accordance with the agreement between the Vietnam and Soviet Union Ministries of Agriculture, the Vietnam-Soviet Crop Variety Cooperation Committee (subordinate to the Vietnam Agricultural Science and Technology Institute) was formed in October 1982.

The greatest success of this committee, after more than a year of official operation, is the establishment of the first gene bank in Vietnam with 14X523 specimens of varieties from 59 types of imported crops and 1,200 specimens of crop varieties found in Vietnam. Unlike a number of places capable of storing a number of specimens of imported or domestically gathered crop varieties, each of this gene bank's specimens has been fully "recorded" (documented) in order to support other requirements of crop variety producers and is preserved in technically stringent preservation systems for the purpose of maintaining unaltered quality over many years.

On the facts gleaned from experimentation, evaluations, research, etc., of the gene bank's imported specimens, the committee has begun to isolate 120 specimens comprising 19 types of crops suited to agricultural production conditions in Vietnam. There are rice specimens having a growing period of only 76 days during spring, the shortest of the rice varieties existing in Vietnam, and potential yields of 3-4 tons of paddy per hectare per crop. There are four specimens of rice varieties having a growing period of 90 days, good capabilities in resisting collapse and disease, and potential yields of 6-7 tons of paddy per hectare per crop. Four have a growing period of 115-125 days, resist collapse, disease and, in particular, waterlogging and cold well, and have potential yields of up to 8 tons of paddy per hectare per crop. Concerning wheat, 31 varieties have been selected which can be planted in winter and have yields of 2-3 tons per hectare per crop. Six varieties of cereal have been selected. Four varieties of oats can be used to produce green fodder for livestock during the first months of the year when green plants are scarce. Four specimens ripen early, have high yields and short stalks, and could very well grow in mountain and arid regions. A "climbing tomato" variety bears fruit during the summer season's months, one having up to 100 tomatoes, etc.

From this gene bank Vietnam is also supplementing the Soviet Union's gene bank with thousands of very valuable crop variety specimens, such as "Tam" fragrant rice, "Hoa Vang" glutinous rice, "Cam" glutinous rice, etc.

With initial forces still limited (consisting of 10 Soviet specialists headed by A.G. Liakovkin and 30 Vietnamese scientific cadres and technicians), the committee has operated in both North and South Vietnam in collaboration with our country's crop research and scientific and technology management organizations such as the Grain and Food Crop Institute, the Institute of Vegetation Conservation, the Song Boi Research Center, and the Biology Institute (subordinate to the Vietnam Science Institute).

The committee's element operating in North Vietnam also is conducting research to determine the classes of insects which harm rice, soybeans and a number of other crops. It has set forth a number of prevention and control measures and, at the same time, is implementing 50 hybridization teams which have many prospects.

The Soviet specialists also present many scientific reports for the purpose of helping to train cadres for Vietnam.

The chairman of the Council of Ministers, Vo Nguyen Giap, and the minister of agriculture, Nguyen Ngoc Triu, have visited and praised the initial successes of the committee.

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CSO: 4209/6

## AGRICULTURE

### AN GIANG BRINGS TIGHTER MANAGEMENT TO GRAIN MOBILIZATION EFFORT

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 17 Sep 84 pp 1,4

[Article: "An Giang Province Mobilizes 35,215 Tons of Summer-Fall Rice in August"]

[Text] As of 3 September 1984, An Giang Province had mobilized 40,322 tons of summer-fall rice, thus completing 73 percent of its plan quota for the entire season. In August alone, 35,215 tons were deposited in granaries, primarily as a result of the settlement of two-way contracts, trading for materials and goods and the procurement of rice at negotiated prices. Thus, since the start of this year, the province has mobilized 261,000 tons, 93 percent of its plan quota for the entire year.

Despite encountering difficulties with the weather, namely, early heavy rains and flooding and high river levels, which seriously threatened the summer-fall rice in the headwater areas, and although they had to concentrate their efforts on the second phase of military inductions for 1984, the sectors and localities of the province, through hard work and close guidance, overcame the difficulties being faced, harvested crops in a rapid and systematic manner and accelerated the mobilization of grain, mobilizing an average of 1,130 tons per day.

The districts have put key district cadres in charge of each of their areas to concentrate on obtaining payment of debts, payment of taxes, settlement of contracts...; used the cooperative and production collective as the unit for mobilizing and organizing the delivery of grain; strengthened market management; and assigned cooperatives and production collectives the task of tightly managing their areas in order to prevent private merchants from competing against them in the purchase of rice. The province has adopted a detailed policy for promptly rewarding those production collectives and cooperatives that carry out the mobilization of grain well.

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CSO: 4209/17

## AGRICULTURE

### WINTER-SPRING RICE PRODUCTION MARKED BY RECORD YIELDS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 17 Sep 84 pp 1,4

[Article: "The 1983-1984 Winter-Spring Season: a Major Success in Terms of the Amount of Area Under Cultivation, the Yield and the Output of Grain; 26 Provinces and Municipalities Record Their Highest Yields Ever; 57 Districts and Cities Record an Average Yield in Excess of 40 Quintals of Paddy per Hectare; More than 500 Cooperatives and Production Collectives Record Yields in Excess of 50 Quintals; 1984-1985 Winter-Spring Production Season Movement Launched in the Nghe Tinh Soviet Revolutionary Spirit"]

[Text] In Nghe Tinh Province, the agricultural, water conservancy and electric power sectors have jointly held a conference to review the experiences gained during the 1983-1984 winter-spring production season and discuss measures to be taken for the next winter-spring season. Representatives of the provinces and municipalities from Phu Khanh Province northward attended the conference. Vu Dinh Lieu, member of the Party Central Committee and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, attended and addressed the conference. The conference lasted for 3 days, from 11 to 13 September, the same days when, 54 years ago, peasants from Thanh Chuong, Duc Tho, Nam Dan, Hung Nguyen, Can Loc, Nghi Loc and other districts marched into the city of Vinh and, along with the workers of the factories there, raised the red hammer and sickle flag, demonstrated, seized political power and established the first worker-peasant revolutionary soviet.

During the 1983-1984 winter-spring season, the entire country experienced difficulties with the weather. In the northern provinces, a prolonged spell of overcast, cold weather damaged tens of thousands of hectares of seedlings and newly transplanted rice. In the southern provinces, the flood waters receded late. In the coastal provinces of central Vietnam, the first flood of the season caused major damage to newly sown seedlings. In addition to weather related difficulties, many localities, as a result of declines in production during the previous 10th month and winter-spring seasons, encountered major difficulties with grain. The northern border provinces had to constantly deal with the sabotage by the Chinese expansionists along the border. Despite this, winter-spring production was still a success in all three respects: the amount of area under cultivation, yield and output. The amount of area under the cultivation of rice was 1,658,000 hectares. Although

this only amounted to 95.8 percent of the plan quota, it did represent an increase of 8,000 hectares compared to the previous winter-spring season. The average rice yield was 33.3 quintals per hectare, a 2.2 quintal increase over the previous season and 65 kilograms per hectare more than planned. Output increased by 7.3 percent compared to the previous season. Although the amount of area under the cultivation of subsidiary food crops declined, annual industrial crop production increased by 25,000 hectares. Livestock production developed. According to figures compiled on 1 April, the hog herd had increased by 4.3 percent, the buffalo herd by 2.4 percent and the cattle herd by 11.8 percent compared to 1 April 1983.

Some 29 provinces and municipalities recorded yields higher than last year's winter-spring yields; 20 provinces exceeded their planned yields; and 26 provinces recorded their highest yields ever. Four provinces that recorded yields in excess of 4 tons per hectare during last year's winter-spring season have now achieved higher yields, such as An Giang, with a yield of 50.7 quintals, Tien Giang, with a yield of 49.6 quintals, Dong Thap, with a yield 48.4 quintals, and Hau Giang, with a yield of 41.5 quintals. Two other provinces recorded yields in excess of 4 tons, Phu Khanh, with a yield of 41.4 quintals, and Thai Binh, with a yield of 40.6 quintals. Some 57 districts and cities achieved average yields in excess of 40 quintals per hectare (an increase of 25 units compared to the previous winter-spring season). More than 500 cooperatives and production collectives produced yields in excess of 50 quintals per hectare. In particular, many installations recorded rather high yields, from 70 to more than 90 quintals per hectare.

In evaluating the reasons and the important lessons and experiences that led to the success of the 1983-1984 winter-spring season, the conferees confirmed the positive impact of the product contract system in heightening the sense of responsibility of the laborer in production. By balancing the three interests, the interests of individual, the collective and the state, the spirit of hard work and the dynamism and creativity of each cooperative member family and production installations were tapped. Many new technical advances were widely applied, the most significant of which involved crop varieties and fertilizer. Improvements were made in the guidance and management provided by the various levels and in the ties among the sectors supporting production, especially among the agricultural, water conservancy and power sectors. The widespread use of high yield, short-term varieties of rice not only enabled high yields to be achieved, but also helped installations plant all of their land even in the face of weather difficulties. Success in intensive cultivation and adherence to the seasonal schedule were extremely important factors in the higher yields that were recorded. Water conservancy played an especially important role.

The improvements made to the management system, the gradual perfecting of the product contracts with groups of laborers and individual laborers and the economic policies of the party and state tapped the desire to work and the creativity of the masses, tied the installation to the district and created a combined strength, thereby making it possible to overcome every difficulty, vigorously apply technological advances and bring production to a new stage of development, a stage characterized by many model units recording unprecedented yields.



Addressing the conference, Vu Dinh Lieu analyzed the causes behind the success of the winter-spring season, pointed out the shortcomings and weaknesses that must be corrected and praised the advances that have been made in the establishment of ties among the sectors on the central level and the localities, especially among the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Water Conservancy and the Ministry of Power. The vice chairman discussed the importance of the agricultural production guidelines and tasks for 1984[as published], the final year of the 1981-1985 Five Year Plan, and stressed the importance of the winter-spring production season, a season during which a large amount of land is under cultivation, a season during which production can be developed in a comprehensive manner and high yields can be achieved. He reminded the localities that they must try to meet and exceed the following winter-spring production targets: transplanting rice on 1,726,000 hectares, recording an average yield of 34 quintals per hectare and producing an output of 6,010,000 tons; planting 922,000 hectares of subsidiary food crops with an output of 944,000 tons of subsidiary food crops, in paddy equivalent; planting 944,000 hectares of annual industry crops; and increasing the number of buffalo, cattle and hogs by 3.7 to 9 percent compared to the previous winter-spring season. To achieve these targets, production installations must, on the basis of reviewing the experiences gained in production during this year's winter-spring season, continue to strengthen their organization, improve their management and perfect the product contract system while taking positive steps to prepare all the material and technical conditions needed for the next winter-spring season at an early date.

The conference launched a movement to engage in emulation during the 1984-1985 winter-spring season in the revolutionary spirit of the Nghe Tinh soviets.

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CSO: 4209/17

## AGRICULTURE

SOVIET, BULGARIA RUBBER CONTRACT COMPLETED BY SONG BE

Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG in Vietnamese 3 Aug 84 p 4

[Article: "Song Be Satisfactorily Carries Out Economic Contract With the Soviet Union and Bulgaria in Planting 20,000 Hectares of Rubber"]

[Text] VNA - The Song Be rubber sector, in cooperation with the Soviet Union and Bulgaria, has planted over 20,000 hectares of rubber in 1984. By the end of June, corporations had planted between several hundred and 3,000 hectares at a rate of 1.5 to two times faster and an increasing percentage of plants living than in last year's crop. The Phuoc Hoa Rubber Corporation (Vietnam-Bulgaria cooperation project) completed the plan for planting 4,000 hectares of rubber with new methods 23 days ahead of schedule. State farms completed the 6-month plan 23 to 45 days ahead of schedule.

Latex workers throughout the Loc Tan border state farm (Loc Ninh Rubber Corporation) boosted the volume of latex production from 25 to 50 percent compared with the previous period.

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CSO: 4209/6

## POPULATION, CUSTOMS AND CULTURE

### LE VAN DUYET MAUSOLEUM TO BECOME RECREATION PARK

Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG in Vietnamese 4 Jul 84 p 1

["Saigon People's Forum" column: "We Need to Transform Soon the Le Van Duyet Mausoleum Area (Lang Ong) Into an Amusement and Recreation Park for the People"]

[Text] In recent years the municipality has taken many fine measures in eliminating social ills such as superstition, robbery and prostitution; the clearing of cemeteries in the center of the municipality, their transformation into amusement parks for the people constitute a correct policy, which expresses the concern of the party and state for the life of the laboring people.

There are, however, still many places where the above social ills have not undergone thorough transformation. One such place is the Le Van Duyet Mausoleum (commonly called "Lang Ong") in Subward 1, Binh Thanh District.

As we all know, in the history of our nation, Le Van Duyet was an efficient collaborator of the feudal and reactionary court of the Nguyens to fight against the Tay Son peasant movement, a progressive movement at the time. Under the former regime, with the aim of serving their political ends, the puppet government played up the "great work" of Le Van Duyet, named a street and a school after him, and had the mausoleum built to worship him. The Le Van Duyet Mausoleum immediately became a place to "trade gods and saints," a concentration point for superstitious beliefs that went under many different guises.

After liberation, thanks to the various measures of the local authorities, the superstitious practices around here did diminish, but they persist to this day like some kind of a chronic disease. Such practices do not merely go against the advocated policy of the state against superstitions of all kinds, they also impede traffic and pollute the environment of a whole area. Another unacceptable fact is that various depraved elements of the old society, of all age groups, have taken advantage of this area to hide themselves and carry out their activities. A third group yet comes there to live and eat, cook, do their laundry, dry it there, besides getting together to gamble right within the confines of the mausoleum, causing disturbances, bad sanitation and diminishing the aesthetic value of the municipality. It is about time that such illegal and uncultured activities be stopped.

We, a number of people living in Block 3, Subward 1, Binh Thanh District, urgently propose that the district and city authorities soon take determined steps

to transform the Le Van Duyet Mausoleum area, turning it into an amusement and recreation park for the people. There is no reason why, having done away with the street name and the school name, we still tolerate the existence of this mausoleum area. The transformation of this area will contribute importantly to the elimination of superstitious practices and other social ills, it will beautify and clean the municipality, and help the laboring people work in peace and feel at ease when they have to go through this area.

Le Van Hoa and a number of people in Block 3, Subward 1, Binh Thanh.

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CSO: 4209/418

## POPULATION, CUSTOMS AND CULTURE

### GOODS DELIVERED DIRECTLY TO AGENCIES, ENTERPRISES

Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG in Vietnamese 4 Jul 84 p 1

[Article by Quoc Vinh: "Improvement in Goods Distribution in Precinct 10--Subsidized Goods Delivered Directly to Agencies, Enterprises"]

[Text] The "Path" of Subsidized Goods Gets Reversed

For a long while, in the selling of subsidized goods to cadres, workers and government workers according to set quotas, the buyer has had to find his way to the seller. Every month, each time that the precinct or district announces that there has been a new arrival of goods, the various agencies and enterprises send people to the supply stores to check the books, and these people usually bring with them transport means to receive the goods. At such times, the supply stores are crowded with customers, and some units have had to go back and forth a few times before they could get their goods. Private businessmen also try to get a piece of the action, they come in and coax the canteen cadres and workers of various agencies and enterprises to "get rid" of the goods by selling to them, thus creating a "flea market" concentration point that deals in the subsidized goods right in front of the supply stores. And this does not take into account the fact that on the way back to the agencies or enterprises, the supply goods may be exchanged for some others, or they get into the black market through a variety of crooked ways.

For years, such has been the "path" of subsidized goods; nowhere has there been an improvement in the way goods get distributed so as to avoid creating complications for the buyers and reduce the expressions of negative behavior. Recently Precinct 10 has made a "small revolution" in the distribution of goods. The "path" of subsidized goods gets reversed: the precinct trade organ brings the goods meant for distribution directly to the various agencies and enterprises instead of having them come to the supply stores for the goods.

#### Many Advantages

What effect does the new distribution pattern have? Whom does it benefit? To find out about this question, we went to a number of units within the precinct.

The Polytechnic College is one of the units with the largest number of buyers of subsidized goods in Precinct 10: 800 cadres, workers and government workers, plus 2,300 students. Mr Nguyen Trong Tin, the person responsible for receiving the goods for the school, has spoken in quite concrete terms about the advantages of the new distribution pattern:

"First of all, we get our goods very fast. All we have to do is to inform the supply store of the number of workers and government workers, of the volume of goods we need, and the store makes arrangements for transportation trucks to deliver directly at the school. The loading and transport costs are all 'absorbed' by the supply store; the university does not have to spend a penny. This one instance alone has helped the school to take care of many difficulties. This is because all we have are two trucks that have to go here today and there tomorrow, and each time we have to go and get the supplies and the extras that are sold by the trade department, it is very difficult to get both trucks all at once. Do you know, just speaking of pork and sugar, we get about 1 ton of each per month, so we had to send a number of women workers to go and get them. But now we feel great! At the exact time announced, the store brings the goods directly to us, and our women workers only have to receive the goods, they do not have to go anywhere."

"Do tell us more. After the distribution pattern has been improved, what is the quality of the distributed goods? How do you pay the store?" we asked.

"The quality of the supplies is the same as before. The store does not seek to 'push' poor quality goods on us. Then there are the extra supplies, which amount to around 200 dong per person, per month, the store also brings them directly to us. As for payment, it is very convenient. Before, we had to bring bagfuls of money amounting to hundreds of thousands of dong to pay the store, which was very unsafe. Now, the store has ways of handling payments, which are much more convenient for the customers."

We also went to two other units, one enterprise and one school. Mrs Hong Van, deputy in charge of the Communications Works Office of Enterprise No 1, and Mrs Nguyen Thuy Num, principal of the Hoang Van Thu Basic General Education School, all made similar observations as Mr Nguyen Trong Tin. They both welcomed the new distribution pattern and wished that the General Trade Corporation of Precinct 10 would maintain it. Particularly, Mrs Hong Van stressed the advantage of the payment method because "one time before, when the enterprise personnel took the money to the store for payment, their bag was slit and 10,000 dong were stolen."

The General Trade Corporation of Precinct 10 has changed to the new distribution pattern in the last 2 months, after the Resolution of the Municipal Party Committee on living conditions. The objective of this new turn is to make every effort to get the goods to the cadres, workers and government workers in time and in accordance with the set criteria, and to eliminate to the maximum all negative phenomena in the distribution process. Before working out the plan, the corporation called a conference with the customers to survey their opinions and reassess the volume of goods to be distributed to the units in accordance with the set criteria. By now, the corporation has distributed goods to 21 units, representing a distribution reaching 12,000 cadres, workers and government workers (or two-thirds of the total number of cadres, workers and government workers in the entire precinct). Those units not yet served are those with few cadres, workers and government workers (under 100 staff members); the company is studying the appropriate ways to get the goods distributed to these units.

## The Staff Does Not Increase, Labor Productivity Does

One question arises, and that is: with the new method of distributing the goods directly to the agencies and enterprises, does the corporation have to increase its staff? In answering this question of ours, Miss Ngo Kim Cuc, head of the supply store, said:

"Same number as before, there has been no increase. Instead of sitting in one place to go over the books, receiving money, and giving out the commodities as they used to, our women workers ride along with the distribution trucks to the various agencies and enterprises. If there is a lot to carry they use the trucks, if there is not so much, they use a cart."

We met face to face with Miss Hoa, store worker, and Miss Hien, treasurer, who have been put in charge of delivering the goods to the units. Both of them have babies but whenever they are asked to go, they are always ready to do so. Besides the days when they have to distribute the supply goods, they also get various goods to sell at conferences, or to sell them at regular business prices. According to them, "there is nothing difficult about the work, all we have to do is to know how to endure a little hardship and to know how to schedule our time in a rational manner."

It turns out that it is the same number of people, the same amount of goods, the same means of transport, but if one knows how to organize things in a scientific way one can significantly increase the efficiency of one's work. What is more important is that with the new distribution pattern, Precinct 10 has eliminated the bad habit of doing too many things, it has found its own way to the buyers instead of letting them come and "knock" on its door, or having them go back and forth and wait--which was very bothersome. By now, the traders who used to gather around the store have dispersed on their own (because they have nothing left to buy!). One comrade of the corporation staff also revealed to us this detail:

"This direct distribution method also reveals some of the negative expressions from the canteen workers in a number of units: they used to quote high transportation costs, get their cut in the volume of commodities that belong to the cadres, workers and government workers. From now on, many units have the goods distributed on the spot, and malefactors have no more ways to do business."

Another precious thought is that the workers at the supply store have packed a number of commodities before delivering them, which they do even outside their office hours. For instance for sugar, the company packs tens of thousands of packs every month. Mr Nguyen Trong Tin, the cadre in charge of receiving the goods at the university, confirms to us that "the packed goods show the exact amounts that are supposed to go in there, nothing is missing."

The improvement in the distribution of goods in Precinct 10 is an expression of the concentration and effort of the staff of the General Trade Corporation and of the cadres, workers and government workers of the trade sector in the task of taking care of the people's living conditions in accordance with the guiding

spirit of the Municipal Party Committee's Resolution on living conditions. The corporation has taken on the difficulties and hardships, yielded the advantages to the buying units, and endeavored to guarantee both the required and extra goods to the cadres, workers and government workers. There remain, however, two other difficulties that need to be taken care of. First, because it has taken upon itself the direct distribution method the company's transport costs have gone up. In more than 2 months, the company has spent over 11,000 dong in transport and loading when the amount allowed by the Trade Service only comes to a few thousands (the company thus has to take the rest from the business profit to make up for the deficit). Secondly, besides the commodities that the company has to find itself, the goods that come from the level 2 corporation sometimes come late, which affects the distribution schedule of the precinct. These are questions that the trade units above the corporation need to look into and to solve satisfactorily.

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## POPULATION, CUSTOMS AND CULTURE

### ILLEGAL FUEL TRADING CAUSES FIRES, EXTENSIVE FINANCIAL DAMAGE

Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG in Vietnamese 1 Jul 84 p 4

["Tales of the Marketplace" column by Chieu Minh: "A 'Deadly' Way to Dispose of the Evidence!"]

[Text] The number of violations having to do with the illegal hoarding and trading in gasoline in the city market in recent days has gone up. What should be noticed is the way the evidence is disposed of or the way it is hidden: the pattern in every case is practically the same, and what is worse, it is this very similarity which is the source of all sorts of calamities.

In Ward 7, Precinct 1, as one market management team was proceeding with checking on two households that were discovered to have dealt in the illegal gasoline trade (at numbers 2/5C and 2/6C Nghe Tinh Soviet Street) the heads of the two households unhesitatingly poured two gasoline cans (of the 20-liter type) down the sewer.

In Go Vap Precinct, thanks to the revelations of the masses, the market management team checked on the house of Nguyen Thi M. (of Subward 13). The illegally hoarded fuel was "securely stored" in a clothes closet, including 65 liters of gas and 45 liters of oil. Besides, the head of household also left in the care of his "neighbor" Mr. M.V.K. nearly 30 liters of gas and oil. Himself, fearing inspection, Mr K. had some of the gasoline transferred to another "neighbor's" while he poured the rest down the sewer.

At the house-on-stilts area of Ben Chuong Duong Street, in Subward 20 of Precinct 1, where over half a year ago there had already been a fire caused by the illegal hoarding and trading in gasoline, the situation of illegal buying and selling of this commodity still continues. The security police of the ward has confiscated dozens of liters of illegal gas and oil camouflaged in a most "worrisome" manner in plastic cans suspended under the floor of the homes.

In the past, many of the above-described ways of destroying the evidence have led to calamitous consequences. According to the municipal security police, from 1977 till now, there have been 268 fires due to the illegal trading and hoarding of gasoline and oil, causing the death of dozens of people, reducing some 2,000 homes to ashes and with damages amounting to over 250,000,000 dong. And from the beginning of 1984 up to now, there have already been 10 fires due

to the illegal trade in gasoline and oil. Those causing the fires are all professional traders in gasoline and oil. Many cases of violation have been uncovered and tried. Yet to this day the large gasoline and oil "markets" found in areas such as the Phu Tho stadium, the Thu Duc Highway, the Lang Cha Ca in Tan Binh, the six-way crossroads of Precinct 5, and the famous gasoline trading points in Ward 10 of Precinct 3, Ward 19 of Precinct 10, Ward 16 of Binh Thanh Precinct, Ward 12 of Tan Binh Precinct, Ward 25 and 11 of Precinct 1, etc. are still doing a brisk business.

To eliminate the illegal trade in the said strategic commodity is an urgent task not only regarding the organs concerned, it also needs the active support of people living in the neighborhoods and of the various mass organizations.

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## POPULATION, CUSTOMS AND CULTURE

### MARKET MANAGEMENT VIOLATIONS PROSECUTED

Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG in Vietnamese 3 Jul 84 p 4

[Article by M.C.: "Strict Handling of 900 Violations of the Policies of Market Management"]

[Text] In June 1984, over 900 cases of violation of the market management policies have been tried. The market management cells at the ward and village levels have participated in uncovering nearly one-fourth of the above cases. Practically all the cases are in the category of speculation and smuggling, illegal transport and hoarding of goods, or production of fake items, or of some other form of illegal business.

In Nha Be District, the market management team in coordination with the economic police uncovered a case of "tax-free" discharge of commodities from the steamer C.L.I. The commodities that were confiscated included 1,400 cakes of imported soap, 1,440 boxes of balm, 581 pairs of various kinds of slippers, and 300 cassette tapes etc. worth over 4 million dong. The market management team of Tan Binh District has uncovered and taken care of the home of Nguyen Thi C., at 87/8 Duong Cong Trung Street (Subward 24), which produces bootleg beer. The material evidence gathered included 150 liters of home-brewed beer, 450 empty bottles of all kinds, and a number of bottling means. Numerous cases of violation having to do with illegal transport, hoarding, and trade in various essential commodities such as meat and rice, have also been uncovered.

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## POPULATION, CUSTOMS AND CULTURE

### MARKET MANAGEMENT AT SUBWARD LEVEL DESCRIBED

Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG in Vietnamese 6 Jul 84 p 1

[Editorial: "Market Management at the Subward Level"]

[Text] The subward represents the basic unit of government in the urban area, it is responsible for organizing the entire living conditions of the people in the locality that it manages. The market management at the subward level is a task that consolidates many other functions: the organization and development of production; the distribution of labor and its division; the development of socialist trade, services, and the management of the private market.

Our municipality has had models of market management at the basic level dealing with various aspects of that function. Subward 5 of Precinct 11 launched a broad movement of the masses on the various street blocks to manage the production and business activities of private individuals, to help the authorities to take care in timely fashion of cases of illegal smuggling and production. Subward 27 of Binh Thanh Precinct closely linked the expansion of the cooperative network with the transformation of private trade. Subward 23 of Precinct 1 and Subward 21 of Binh Thanh Precinct had a plan for a retail network extending over the whole populated area and gradually to take better care of the life of the people. Depending on the concrete characteristics and situations, many subwards have effectively realized their work of market management but the number of those subwards which have done well their work of market management in a comprehensive manner to this day remain small.

Market management at the subward level first of all is management at the very roots, from the first links of production. At the present time, in the urban area, each subward has relatively large capabilities for producing handicrafts and small industrial commodities. The main requirement of production management is to firmly grasp, on the basis of the rearrangement and development of production, the activities of the small industry and handicraft units, to discover and take care in timely fashion of illegal business practices (such as the avoidance of business registration, the production of fake and deficient commodities). On the other hand, market management must keep track of the signing and implementation of economic contracts entered upon by various production units, give them guidance and provide favorable conditions for the various units to do business in a legal fashion, and limit the negative effects of the consumer private sector. If all the wards do this job well, they will have helped the

precincts and municipality to do well the management of production at the very basic level, to reduce quickly the "free" market, and to serve effectively the socialist transformation task in the municipality.

The expansion of the business and service networks of the consumer cooperatives is also a very important factor of the market management task at the basic level. We must organize the procurement of locally produced commodities at the sources, the smooth reception of good commodities from above, expand the retail outlets, blueprinting them in accordance with the population pattern, and serve the local people in exact accordance with their tastes and requirements. We must expand even more the various manners of getting the commodities into the very hands of the consumers because this is the effective way of fighting the "free" market.

Together with the expansion of cooperative trade, the strict management of the private market in accordance with the "five managements" policy at the subward is an urgent task meant to contribute towards the stabilization of living conditions and prices. There must be constant inspection and control of the activities of production bases, of private business, and there must be good management of the posting of prices and the sale of goods in accordance with the posted prices, and the industrial and commercial taxes must be collected. The "five managements" task must be implemented regularly; and there must be tracking and timely stopping of negative developments from the various trade units and the private service trade.

Market management is a task profoundly characteristic of the mass. Reality has shown that wherever a mass movement can be launched to involve the people with the authorities in market and price management, there one sees a reduction of negative expressions in production and in private business. The mass organizations at the subward level have a very large role in mobilizing and guiding the people in inspecting and overseeing the implementation of the "five managements" policy as applied to the various production and business units on each city block, in each population cell.

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## CHRONOLOGY

### CHRONOLOGY OF EVENTS FROM 16 JUNE-15 JULY

Hanoi VIETNAM COURIER in English Aug 84 p 32

[Text] (16 June-15 July)

June

16. Vientiane: Holding of the Third Conference of Committees for Economic and Cultural Cooperation between Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea.

--Signing of a protocol on cultural cooperation and exchanges between Laos and Vietnam for 1984-1985.

18-25. At the invitation of the SRV National Assembly, a delegation of members of the Australian Parliament, headed by Edward Robertson, pays a visit to Vietnam.

19. Hanoi: Signing of an agreement between the governments of Vietnam and Sweden on Swedish non-refundable aid to Vietnam for the repair and restoration of part of the Thu Duc thermo-power plant in Ho Chi Minh City.

20-22. At the invitation of the Vietnamese Government, a delegation of the People's Republic of Angola, headed by Minister of Foreign Trade I. Gaspar Martins, pays a friendship visit to Vietnam.

20. Beginning of the 3d partial withdrawal of Vietnamese volunteer troops from Kampuchea.

--Opening of a Vietnamese Film Week in Paris.

26-29. Hanoi: Holding of the 7th session of the 7th National Assembly of the SRV.

30. Holding in Hanoi of a grand meeting to celebrate the 40th anniversary of the foundation of the Vietnam Democratic Party.

--Holding of a conference of Vietnamese organizations for peace, solidarity and friendship to review past activities and work out plans for the coming period.

28 June-4 July. A delegation of the Indian Ministry of External Affairs, headed by Natwar Singh, secretary of the ministry, pays a visit to Vietnam.

July

2-4. Holding in Vientiane of the 9th Conference of Foreign Ministers of Laos, Kampuchea and Vietnam.

3. Signing of a credit agreement for 1984 between Vietnam and India.

3-10. Holding of the 6th plenum of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee to discuss urgent tasks for the improvement of economic management.

4. Prague: Signing of an agreement on credit and economic cooperation between Vietnam and Czechoslovakia for 1984-1985.

6. Inauguration of the National Tea Institute set up with Soviet assistance in equipment and capital.

--Opening of a photo exhibition entitled "The Socialist Community" at the Central Exhibition Hall in Hanoi.

7. At the 25th International Mathematics Competition for school students held in Prague, all the six members of the Vietnamese team win prizes, including a first prize with maximum marks (42/42).

9. A delegation of the Kampuchean Ministry of Agriculture, headed by Cabinet Minister Kong Sam Ol, visits Vietnam. It has working session with the Vietnamese Ministry of Agriculture and Ministry of Aquatic Products. A protocol on cooperation and aid for 1984 between the two sides is signed.

14-19. A Vietnamese Party and State delegation, headed by Truong-Chinh, Political Bureau member of the party Central Committee and president of the Council of State, pays an official friendship visit to the People's Republic of Mongolia.

--Prague: Holding of a conference of secretaries of the Central Committees of Communist and Workers' Parties of Socialist Countries to discuss the international situation and ideological problems. The Vietnamese delegation is led by Hoang Tung, secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee.

13. VNA: Vietnamese pianist Ton Nu Nguyet Minh wins second prize at the 22d Neglia International Piano Contest held in Italy.

15. A Vietnamese Party and State delegation, headed by Nguyen Thanh Binh, secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, attends the 5th anniversary of the victory of the Nicaraguan revolution.

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